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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Germans Demand Equal Arms

China Hints Double Trouble

Britain Told Mass Made Mess

Soviet Shoots All Who Steal

French Go On With Big Boat

Homing Negroes Love Dixie

GERMANY formally asks France to end the treaty ban against its enjoying arms equality with the other nations. The request is made by the German Government through the French Ambassador at Berlin. What is specified is arms revision under the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, but Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Minister of Defense, gives out a statement intimating that if the request is not granted Germany will withdraw from the League and take the matter in its own hands. The French Cabinet meets to discuss a move that brings it little surprise. Germany asks for "conversations"—making it possible, perhaps, to bring about a great change with a minimum amount of disturbance.

¶ Over China gather storm clouds. The Japanese Legation at Shanghai announces that the Nanking Government has secretly approved a nation-wide boycott against Japanese goods, beginning Sept. 18, as a protest against Manchukuo. Japan would regard this as hostile and act accordingly. Nanking newspapers represent the Japanese military as having completed plans for seizing the ports of Shanghai, Tsingtao, Swatow and Amoy, separating Chinese armies and cutting off munitions. Nanking officials show they believe this startling report, stirring themselves to provide resistance. Each side, of course, has a motive for staging something spectacular—the impending, momentous Lytton League recommendation on Manchuria.

¶ The cornucopia of the engineer has been too liberally shaken over all the earth. So declares President Sir Alfred Ewing in opening the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Mass mechanical production has made most of the world-wide trouble, taking the place of human effort. Thus modern man, enriched beyond all his predecessors, must decide whether or not he is better off. Is he big enough to enter into new freedom—or does he still require the saving shackles of long hours of toil?

¶ Soviet Russia fiercely applies capital punishment to inspire respect for the Eighth Commandment. Many persons have been stealing grain from the collective farms and manufactured goods from the passing freight trains. The supreme penalty was attached to taking goods belonging to the state, and state ownership of grain and goods blazoned abroad. Four kulaks have been sentenced at Odessa, group leaders at Debaltzevo; 37 are on trial at Moscow. The question is a deep one. It isn't criminal intent that faces the firing squads—It is hunger and dire human need.

¶ Paris announces that the French Line will complete in the quickest possible time the 73,000-ton super Ile de France for the transatlantic passenger traffic. In 1931 the French Line showed a deficit of 369,000,000 francs, against a deficit of 31,000,000 in 1930. But 1932 shows business improving, and with fine new ships approaching their launching under the Italian, German, British and American flags, there is only one thing to do about what was planned as the greatest of all French passenger liners—Vive la nouvelle Ile de France!

¶ Italy learns that hereafter only Premier Benito Mussolini is to be greeted with the official Fascist shout, "Eja, eja, alala!" Lesser lights will receive, in silence, the full-armed Roman salute. The Fascist party is aiding the unemployed, conducting refreshing excursions at nominal cost, giving 32,000 Fascist children a week in 1312 summer camps. Fascists utilize the secret New York's Tammany banks on for its power—You can tie the humbler people to you through thick and thin if you inject a little extra comfort and happiness into their lean lives.

¶ London sees A. H. G. Pope establish six new world walking records. He trudges eight miles in 58 minutes, 43¼ seconds, outstripping all other of Britain's best pedestrians. A vast crowd cheers, but may not emulate—A machine age just won't travel, so to speak, by hand.

¶ Mississippi associations, white and black, take steps to aid the wandering Negro to come home to the land. Fertile areas are being divided into small parcels, to be farmed under intelligent crop and sanitary supervision such as the Negro has not had. Railroad tickets are being arranged for carload parties. From Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit the plaintive wail of the unemployed, homesick colored families has gone up. They are expected to love their recovered native soil as never before—white man interest making it dearer even than black man's dreams said it would be.

Striking Scenes as Moon Crosses Face of Sun

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THRILLING MOMENTS IN THE SOLAR ECLIPSE

Top Left—Eclipse Approaching Totality, Giving the Sun a Moon Effect. Top Right—The Sun in Total Eclipse With Its Marvelous Corona. Lower Left—Viewing the Eclipse at Fryeburg, Maine. Note the Weird Atmospheric Effect. Lower Right—Striking Silhouette Effect as Spectators Watch the Progress of the Eclipse.

HINDENBURG TO STAND BACK OF VON PAPEN

Chancellor Promised Aid If Reichstag Proves Refractory

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Sept. 1 — President von Hindenburg has again placed the full weight of his support behind Capt. Franz von Papen's cabinet to enable it to withstand in the immediate future the dual opposition of Fascism and adverse Reichstag.

The President has given Captain von Papen his promise that the Chancellor shall be permitted to dissolve the Reichstag the moment it shows signs of giving a no-confidence vote, or of opposing the von Papen cabinet's program.

He has also promised to sign an emergency decree to put into effect Captain von Papen's economic program.

The President also refused to receive Capt. Hermann Goering, Fascist president of the Reichstag and other members of the parliamentary presidium at Neudeck, his summer residence. He told them to wait until he had returned to Berlin next week. This is interpreted as showing that the President is turning a deaf ear to the Fascist and Roman Catholic protest against dissolution of the Reichstag on the ground that it has "functioned" to the extent of formal organization.

Thus the von Papen Junker Cabinet, which is independent of party

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Germany Raises Its Import Duties

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—Increase in German import duties to affect American goods, ranging from 40 per cent on knitting machines to 1000 per cent on saxaphones, will go into operation Sept. 6, the Department of Commerce here has been advised by Mr. H. C. McLean, acting commercial attaché at Berlin. Other items listed are typewriters, cash registers, calculating machines, films, scales, and sewing machines. Products to be restricted include lard, fruit, canned fish, timber and hides.

Information reaching the Department of Commerce yesterday left little time for experts to determine the real significance in dollars to the United States. It was generally agreed, however, that the measure would cut further into the dwindling volume of this country's exports to Germany which in June reached $7,198,901, compared with $10,816,619 in the corresponding month last year.

The tariff increases expressed in Reichsmarks per hundred kilograms in nearly all cases are at least 100 per cent higher than prevailing rates.

Throngs in Eclipse Belt View Sky's Great 1932 Spectacle

Clouds Mar Study at Many Central Points, Including Conway, N. H., Where Thousands Witness Scenes to Linger Long in Their Memories

By JANET MABIE

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONWAY, N. H., Sept. 1—The moving finger of the moon slowly wrote its ancient "mene, mene," of Babylonian record on the sun yesterday. But in the last half hour before totality a sky that had plagued observers with intermittent uncertainty became a mass of thick moonstone clouds, rising up to mock the might of star and planet, forcing them to play their splendid drama with an almost impenetrable curtain between them and their audience.

The essentials were there, it is true. Day became strange, portentous night; stars, a handful of freshly polished jewels flung in a glittering stream, but behind the clouds; fire, leaping hundreds of thousand of miles in great tongues from the edge of the sun; strange, unseen banners of scarlet and orange, lemon and metallic blue in heavens in

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

40—Do Speakeasy Operators Support the 18th Amendment?

SOME prominent wet propagandists persist in answering that question in the affirmative. When asked for evidence they are short on facts and fall back on the statement that "it stands to reason" that it must be so. That raises two questions: First, does it "stand to reason" that men are in favor of the law which they are violating? Second, what are the facts?

If it "stands to reason" that men are in favor of the liquor law which they are violating for profit, it should also "stand to reason" that men are in favor of other laws which they are violating for profit. That would apply to those who violate the narcotics law, and laws against gambling and other forms of commercialized vice. Even thieves and counterfeiters make money, or try to, by violating certain laws. According to wet logic, it "stands to reason" that all these are in favor of the laws which they are disobeying for profit.

But why not get a few facts? The New York World, which was not ultra-dry, made that attempt early in 1930. On March 31 of that year it published the results of a poll of the speakeasy operators of New York City. It found them 20 to 1 against the Eighteenth Amendment and in favor of repeal. In one case it found the operator and his four assistants in the act of voting in the Literary Digest Poll of that year. All five votes were for repeal.

After the publication of the results of that poll the World had the decency to refrain from repeating the old falsehood that speakeasy operators are supporting the Eighteenth Amendment. However, that cannot be said of the officers of some of the great wet organizations.

MacNider Resigns Canadian Post For Business Reasons

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — Convinced that he attained the main objective of his term as American Minister to Canada when the St. Lawrence waterway treaty was signed in July, Col. Hanford MacNider has submitted his resignation to President Hoover, it was announced today.

Colonel MacNider, who has held the Ottawa post for two years, explained that he feels he must now direct his attention to his personal business. He is an Iowa banker and farmer

MacNider to Aid Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 1—Col. Hanford MacNider, who has resigned as United States Minister to Ottawa, the Star learns from authoritative sources, will campaign for President Hoover in the middle west.

Colonel MacNider, the Star points out, as as a diplomat could not participate in the campaign. As a private citizen and a war veteran he can get into it head over heels, and he intends to do so.

MacNider Mum on Politics

CHICAGO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Col. Hanford MacNider today declined to state what part he might have in the Republican political campaign. At Republican campaign headquarters here, however, it was learned he has been expected to be active among war veterans and their organizations.

BOYCOTT STORY STIRS JAPAN TO NEW THREAT

Big Anti-Japanese Move Backed by Nanking Is Alleged by Tokyo

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Sept. 1—The Japanese Legation at Shanghai today submitted to the correspondents reports alleging that the Chinese Government has approved a nation-wide anti-Japanese boycott, beginning Sept. 18, as a protest against recognition of Manchukuo.

The reports stated that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, head of the Government, approved the boycott at the conference at Kuling in August and the Executive Yuan ratified it this week, simultaneously ordering Chinese newspapers not to publish reports of the action.

The spokesman of the legation declared: "Japan must regard a government-supported boycott as hostile action and reserve the right to act accordingly. Hitherto Nanking has studiously avoided open support of the boycott."

Nanking's excitement over the growing tension in Sino-Japanese affairs is increasing. Cabinet ministers are making daily airplane flights to consult Marshal Chiang in Kuling. All the Nanking newspapers published similar reports yesterday, alleging that the Japanese military have completed a scheme for the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Chile Takes Step Toward Socialism

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 1 (By U. P.)—The provisional government of Señor Carlos G. Davila Tuesday took its first important step toward establishing a Socialist republic when it promulgated by decree a law establishing a general Price and Supply Commissariat under the Ministry of Labor.

Señor Davila, former Chilean Ambassador at Washington, had announced soon after he seized the Presidency in June, that he would endeavor to adopt a "limited form of Socialism."

The purpose of the new Commissariat as announced is to "regulate the prices and quality of essential products." Under the provisions of the law, any farm, industry or other utility of production or distribution which is not operating may be expropriated by the Commissariat if the owners do not renew operations. The price board itself will be authorized to operate directly any such institutions it seizes. Branches of the Commissariat will be established throughout the republic.

The Christian Science Board of Directors Announces the Following as The Monitor's Prohibition Platform

POLITICAL parties have formulated their platforms in regard to the liquor problem and national prohibition. A great recasting of the issue has taken place and candidates for office have made their pronouncements upon it. It is time, perhaps, that the Monitor should state its position and summarize its views of the situation presented.

First, The Christian Science Monitor has held and still holds that national prohibition in the United States, if granted public support, represents the logical, ideal and probably ultimate solution of the liquor problem. It holds that the beneficial results of twelve years' operation of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, even imperfectly enforced and observed, are vastly greater than its critics admit.

Second, the Monitor recognizes, however, that public support is an essential factor in the workability and success of the law. Such support has been regrettably lacking in a number of the most populous centers. In a democracy laws should represent the consensus of the people governed. If it should appear convincingly that, at the present stage of public education and moral growth, the prohibition method is unsuitable for large sections of the nation and can be altered without graver injustice to other sections, then it might reasonably be considered whether and how a change should be undertaken. While the law stands it should be observed and enforced.

Third, the best available test of whether disagreement with the law is, as the wets assert, so widespread as to destroy its usefulness lies in whether, with all who really believe in the dry law voting their convictions, its critics can obtain the majorities constitutionally required for a change in the election of congressmen and in the ratification of a substitute amendment. For a genuine expression of public opinion each person should follow his own immediate observation of the results of the law and such information as he knows to be authentic rather than rely on hearsay and loose talk or be governed by what someone else with a selfish interest wants the law to be.

Fourth, if under these conditions a change should be proved necessary, we consider the second best policy short of prohibition to be the adoption of a system of manufacture by a Federal Government-controlled monopoly and distribution and sale by state government units somewhat along the lines of the Anderson plan in the Wickersham Commission report. This involves the repulsive prospect of putting the Government into the liquor business and would necessitate fully as great vigilance against official corruption as does prohibition, but it offers the important advantage of removing the incentive of private profit from the legalized liquor trade and so eliminating advertising, competitive sales promotion and some other of the worst features of the old brewery system. Only such a plan, among all of those thus far discussed, would give even reasonable assurance against the return of the saloon or of respect for the rights of dry states.

Fifth, the voters have a right to demand and should demand of candidates and organizations opposing prohibition that they present a specific plan which may be relied upon to take the place of the Eighteenth Amendment if that should be abandoned. Return to a situation wherein wet states or cities can flood their dry neighbors is intolerable. Simply to repeal the amendment, relying on the forces which accomplished its overthrow to assume responsibility for the liquor problem and set up effective state control, would be the height of political gullibility.

Sixth, the outstanding necessity is that public opinion, whether under national prohibition or under some alternative, shall take up a renewed attack on the liquor evil under whatever guise it appears. Men should recognize that alcohol itself—not prohibition—is the source of most of the evils complained of, and that it is an obligation of society to discourage and prevent, so far as possible, the use of intoxicants. To this end education in the advantages of sobriety should have wider operation and enforcement of the law be steadily strengthened. This would be as necessary—probably more necessary—under any system of liquor "regulation" as under prohibition.

Seventh and finally, for these reasons The Christian Science Monitor will, other things being equal, support candidates who show the greatest interest in preserving such effective safeguards as may be possible against the abuses of the liquor traffic. The Monitor further pledges its efforts to the dissemination of public knowledge on the subject to the end that the use of beverage alcohol with its resultant evils may ultimately be eliminated from the social system.

Care in Use of Inventions Urged Until World Can Absorb Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YORK, Eng., Sept. 1—Accepted predilections as to national sovereignty have to be abandoned if the world is to keep the peace and allow civilization to survive, declared Sir Alfred Ewing, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, last night, at the opening meeting of the association's 101st annual conference.

Assembled in the birthplace of the association, the assembly of natural scientists from all parts of the country heard Sir Alfred propound his philosophy as an engineer in an address which was at once a summary of physical scientific evolution and a commentary on world affairs.

Sir Alfred indicated that natural science and modern engineering ingenuity have brought a superabundance of inventions to the world and some care is necessary in their utilization.

"The cornucopia of the engineer has been shaken over all the earth," he said, "scattering everywhere an endowment of previously unpossessed and unimagined capacities and powers."

More and more does mechanical production take the place of human effort, not only in manufactures but in all our tasks, even the primitive task of tilling the ground, he said.

"So man finds this, that while he is enriched with a multitude of possessions and possibilities beyond his dreams, he is in great measure deprived of one inestimable blessing, the necessity of toil. We invent the machinery of mass-production, and for the sake of cheapening the unit we develop output on a gigantic scale. Almost automatically the machine delivers a stream of articles in the creation of which the workman has had little part. He has lost the joy of craftsmanship, the old satisfaction in something accomplished through the conscientious exercise of care and skill.

"In many cases unemployment is thrust upon him, an unemployment that is more saddening than any drudgery. And the world finds itself glutted with competitive commodities, produced in a quantity too great to be absorbed, though every nation strives to secure at least a home market by erecting tariff walls."

While he had no specific panacea for the adverse world conditions which man's inventive genius has aided in establishing, Sir Alfred said, "I cannot think that man is destined to atrophy and cease through cultivating what after all is one of his most God-like faculties, the creative ingenuity of the engineer."

"We are acutely aware that the engineer's gifts have been and may be grievously abused. In some there is potential tragedy as well as present burden. Man was ethically unprepared for so great a bounty. The command of nature has been put into his hands before he knows how to command himself.

"We are learning that in the affairs of nations, as of individuals, there must, for the sake of amity, be some sacrifice of freedom," said Sir Alfred, suggesting that the accepted policies of national sovereignty will have to be superseded if world civilization is to persist.

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THINGS PRESENT

There is some more good dry ammunition in "Realignments on the Liquor Issue" on the Editorial page.

Stamp collectors should not miss the "Stamp Corner" on the Young Folks' page. And hundreds of youngsters will experiment with that model airplane.

An incident which will make you revere Italy's Queen is related in today's Sundial, next-to-the-last page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Yes, speakeasy operators favor repeal, and Professor Carver will tell you why in his "Prohibition Facts" tomorrow.

Friday brings you the new Household page. Are you saving the tested recipes?

DRYS MASS FORCES FOR WET ROUT

Campaign to Be Conducted on Both Educational and Political Lines

STRESSES HARMFUL EFFECTS OF LIQUOR

Main Fight Centers in States to Assure Election of Dry Congress

With millions of voters facing the necessity of making a decision on the prohibition question before Nov. 8, dry forces are switching from the defensive to the offensive in a new drive against the liquor traffic.

This new campaign, however, is directed not only at immediate election results, but at that period following the election during which the long processes involved in any attempted dry law change would be under way.

Having withstood more than 12 years of relentless wet attacks, behind which have been concentrated financial and political power, friends of prohibition are far from disconcerted at any noisy wet sentiment in the more populous centers.

They realize, as do the wets, the improbability of any immediate important change in the dry laws, even if wet majorities are elected to the next Congress. While not overlooking the necessity for maintaining political strength in the face of possible wet gains, they see a greater need for moral, economic and political education against liquor, as liquor, so that any eventual, legitimate test of strength will result in victory for what is the best interest of society.

There is to be no weakening in their determination to support dry candidates for public offices, leaders declare, but renewed efforts will be turned to convincing the people of the harm in alcohol, in any form or amount, regulated or unregulated.

Drys Carefully Plan Campaign

Led by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League of America, the Allied Forces for Prohibition, and others, the dry army is fast crystallizing its plans for immediate and future activities.

Recent political developments, although causing some uncertainty as to the placing of presidential votes, evidently have in no way upset dry unity or swerved the drys from their fundamental aim of ridding the country of intoxicating liquor.

President Hoover is regarded as more acceptable to the drys of both parties because he advocates a change, with definite guarantees of preserving prohibition gains, while Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic candidate, advocates outright repeal.

Both candidates agree that liquor is an evil. They differ as to methods of control. Instead of temporizing with intoxicants the drys are steadfastly proceeding upon the idea that extermination is the best course.

Whether Mr. Hoover or Mr. Roosevelt is elected, however, they say, is not so important at present as whether candidates committed to a dry stand are elected to Congress, in which any move for a change must originate, and to other public offices, in which rest considerable power of either lax or strict enforcement.

Need to Mold Public Opinion

More important yet, the drys point out, is to strengthen public opinion further so that an increasing number of votes will be dry, not because of political expediency but because of sincere convictions regarding the harm in alcoholic drinks. Considerable progress already has been made in education against alcohol, as is evidenced by the fact that even wets, who would not profit directly or indirectly by the return of liquor, are said to admit that the world would be better off without it as a beverage, and that medical men are fast finding that liquor has no definite medicinal qualities.

Much more must be done in this line, according to the W. C. T. U., which plans to "redouble and redouble again its educational campaign for total abstinence."

As for the present the drys ask for a fair and whole-hearted enforcement of prohibition. They insist that the law has proved effective to a large degree, even where poorly enforced, and that with sincere enforcement there would be no question as to its value. They declare that it can be enforced and cite specific instances.

If all the money and effort expended by wets in hindering enforcement and calling for repeal were turned to the support of enforcement, the drys contend, the law would be completely efficient.

Wet Countries Worse Off

To the charge that much of the present business difficulty is due to prohibition—a charge which they say is not credited, however, to intelligent wets—the drys reply by pointing to European countries, which, with liquor unrestricted for the most part and with no prohibition, are suffering considerably more than the United States. They point to worse conditions in those countries under liquor as indicating that prohibition, rather than being a detriment, actually is an aid to legitimate business.

Crime, the drys say, is not fostered by prohibition, and far from

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

RATES ARE CUT IN INSURANCE OF MOTORCARS

Schedule for 1933 Marked by Reduction All Along the Line

With an abruptness that surprised even the closest observers of motor-car statistics, Massachusetts' compulsory automobile insurance rates started a downward trek, today, on all classes of cars in nearly all sections of the Commonwealth.

This is the first year since compulsory automobile insurance was instituted in the State in 1926 that there has been a general trend downward in rates. The lower rates are accepted by state authorities as indicating that the often criticized system is now beginning to function effectively after several years of arduous experimentation.

The general 3 per cent reductions, ranging from $1 to $26, were advanced by Mr. Merton L. Brown, insurance commissioner, today, in the face of authoritative predictions that the State's rates would continue to soar to unprecedented heights. Chelsea, the scene of strict enforcement of safety measures during the last few years, plucked the first fruits of its safety program in rate reductions of $26 on heavy cars and $7 on medium cars and light motors.

Rate increases were noted in a comparatively few small communities. All the larger communities, including Boston, Cambridge, Brookline, Chelsea, Everett and Lynn, obtained reductions in most classes of cars and in others the rates remained unchanged. Boston's rate dropped $2 on all cars. In Everett, the rates dropped $11 on heavy vehicles but were unaltered on light and medium cars.

Cities and towns are divided into 89 areas, the same number as last year, although there have been a few changes in the territorial classifications of some localities.

During the last year, Massachusetts' compulsory law has been the source of continual attack on the basis of its soaring rates. Dozens of bills were introduced at the last legislative session and a special session of the General Court was called last fall to consider numerous proposals designed to effect some means of checking the mounting rates. In spite of all this, only slight alterations were made in the present law, and authorities believe this is clear indication that public sentiment is in favor of maintaining the fundamentals of compulsory insurance.

The lower rate schedule lends strength to the arguments of upholders of the compulsory law, and, for the first time in years, temporary quiet is anticipated on the insurance law front.

Public hearings on the new rates will be held Sept. 12, the insurance commissioner announced.

East Cambridge Savings Bank In Its New Quarters

The East Cambridge Savings Bank has moved into new quarters at the location of the one-story structure occupied by the bank for 37 years. The 78-year-old institution has built its new, almost classically designed home, for the sake of handling its growing business.

Almost a landmark in the Lechmere Square section, though the four times it has changed its quarters would indicate it had been nomadic in its orbit, this Cambridge bank has witnessed its assets mount from $2,250,000 to nearly $22,000,000. Improved surroundings for the depositors and better facilities for handling the expanding business of the bank actuated the present move, according to the trustees and officials of the bank.

Low and symmetrical, it appears tangibly solid, but in the less tangible records of its financial dealings a still more important solidity is to be found, for not an instance is to be found, according to the records, in which the bank has failed to pay depositors both principal and interest when called on to do so.

The building was designed by the Thomas M. James Company, architects, and the symbolic carved work of the interior was produced by Mr. Paul Fjelde of New York.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday fair and cooler; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Friday; cooler Friday.

Maine: Mostly cloudy with probable local showers tonight; Friday generally fair and cooler in north portion.

Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday; cooler Friday and in extreme north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle southerly winds becoming north or northeast Friday, and generally fair weather tonight and Friday, excepting showers over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	84	Montreal	76	78
Bismarck	52	72	Nantucket	70	80
Boston	73	82	New Orleans	78	86
Buffalo	76	80	New York	74	82
Calgary	42	62	Norfolk, Va.	82	100
Charleston	82	88	North Platte	50	76
Chicago	70	94	Philadelphia	78	96
Cincinnati	74	96	Phoenix, Ariz.	70	98
Denver	48	70	Pittsburgh	70	94
Eastport, Me.	66	70	Portland, Me.	64	72
Hatteras	86	90	Raleigh	80	104
Honolulu, T.H. 7p.m., Aug. 31	78	84	St. Louis	68	94
			St. Paul	54	74
Helena, Mont.	42	60	Salt Lake City	52	68
Huron, S. D.	52	76	San Francisco	64	86
Jacksonville	76	86	SantaFe, N.M.	50	72
Kansas City	60	76	Seattle	54	64
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	82
Los Angeles	60	76	Washington	78	100
Memphis	78	96	Wichita, Kan.	60	72
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	46	68

A—9 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, Sept. 1.
B—Maximum Aug. 31.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Friday, 12:35 a. m., Friday, 1 p. m.
Height of tides, 10.7 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7.49 p. m.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Latest price for a Stock Exchange seat of $185,000, up $17,000 from previous sale, is $117,000 above the June 1 low of $68,000, the lowest at which any seat has sold since 1919, when they ranged between $60,000 and $110,000. Record high was $625,000, in 1929, before the 25 per cent decrease in membership.

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U S A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
McCurdy and Company
Humming Bird Stockings $1
STREET FLOOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Great Values in BOYS' High-Quality SCHOOL WEAR
McFARLIN'S
195 Main Street East

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Some Folks Are Always in
Hot Water
Your wife, for instance. She has need for hot water over 100 times each day for household tasks. The longer she has to wait for an old-style heater to percolate, the less real satisfaction she can get out of life.
The new RUUD AUTOHOTS are here. Come and see them. Lower than in 45 years. Carry modern efficiency into your HOME.
Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
89 EAST AVENUE

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
We Are Back to Our Regular Shopping Schedule
This Week
Saturday afternoon holidays are over. This week is a full shopping week. Store opens at 9 A. M. and closes at 6 P. M. Monday through Saturday. Restaurant is ready to serve you every day from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
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THEORY
GRACE WHITE
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PARKVIEW APTS.
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Harper Method Preparations!
You'll find here a complete assortment of Martha Matilda Harper's preparations for the hair and skin. The selection includes cleaning creams, lemon rinses, and shampoos, etc.
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Salina, Jefferson and Warren Streets

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU PASTEURIZED CLARIFIED
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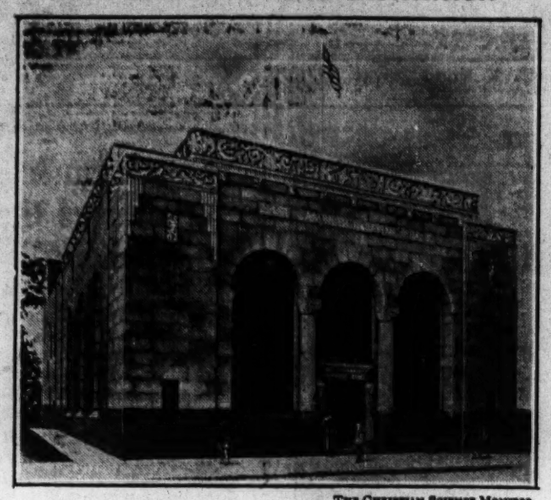

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EAST CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK

New Motor Insurance Rates

Territory	Light Cars 1933	Light Cars 1932	Medium Cars 1933	Medium Cars 1932	Heavy Cars 1933	Heavy Cars 1932
1. Chelsea	$80	$87	$85	$92	$88	$114
2. Revere	72	73	77	77	80	96
3. Boston	59	61	63	65	65	67
4. Everett	52	53	55	55	58	69
5. Cambridge, Somerville, Winthrop, Malden	45	46	45	49	57	61
6. Lynn, Lynnfield, Nahant, Saugus, Peabody	42	43	42	45	53	56
7. Brookline	39	39	39	42	49	53
8. Medford	40	41	40	44	51	54
9. Billerica, Dracut, Lowell, North Reading, Tewksbury, Wilmington	36	37	36	40	45	49
10. Arlington, Belmont, Dedham, Melrose, Milton, Newton, Quincy, Salem, Wakefield, Waltham, Watertown, Woburn, Winchester	34	34	34	36	44	45
11. Chicopee, Holyoke, South Hadley	30	30	30	32	38	40
12. Fall River, Somerset, Worcester	31	30	31	32	39	40
13. Abington, Ashland, Avon, Bedford, Braintree, Brockton, Burlington, Canton, Cohasset, Concord, Dover, Framingham, Franklin, Hingham, Holbrook, Holliston, Hudson, Hull, Lexington, Lincoln, Marlboro, Medfield, Medway, Milford, Millis, Natick, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Randolph, Reading, Rockland, Sharon, Sherborn, Stoneham, Sudbury, Stoughton, Walpole, Wayland, Wellesley, Weston, Westwood, Weymouth, Whitman	30	30	30	31	38	39
14. Lawrence, Methuen	28	29	28	31	36	38
15. Beverly, Danvers, Gloucester, Marblehead, Middleton, Rockport, Swampscott, Wenham	27	27	27	29	34	36
16. Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Springfield, West Springfield, Wilbraham	27	26	27	28	35	35
17. Amesbury, Groveland, Haverhill, Merrimac, Newburyport, Salisbury	27	25	27	26	35	32
18. Acushnet, Auburn, Boylston, Clinton, Dartmouth, Fairhaven, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Lancaster, Leominster, Millbury, New Bedford, Northboro, Shrewsbury, Southboro, Westboro, West Boylston, Westminster	23	23	23	24	30	30
19. Remainder of State	17	16	19	21	26	27

EVENTS TONIGHT

Theaters
Fine Arts—"Elizabeth of Austria," German Film, 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Luncheon, with five-minute campaign speech by Mr. E. Mark Sullivan, candidate for Governor, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 12:30.

International Astronomical Union: Registration and executive meeting, Alice Longfellow Hall, Radcliffe Yard, Cambridge, afternoon.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion picture lecture, museum games and activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open Daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

ART EXHIBITIONS
Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days from 9 to 5 except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Far Eastern art in printed reproductions made in Japan; American silver by John Coney; modern American prints; modern French prints, aquatints by Goya; England mezzotints.
Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Winslow Homer water colors. Paintings by Professor Pope. Copies of twelfth century Helke scrolls. French drawings of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Engravings and etchings by old and modern masters from the collection of Herbert C. Pell, Esq.
Germanic Museum, Cambridge — Summer exhibition of contemporary German art.
Boston Public Library — Treasure Room: Exhibit of Washingtonia. Exhibition of prize winning pieces of soap sculpture, sponsored by the National Soap Sculpture Committee. Through Sept. 4.
Boston Art Club—Annual summer exhibition of paintings and sculptures. Through August.
Casson Galleries—Summer exhibition.
Goodspeed's Book Shop—Summer exhibition of water colors and small paintings.
Goodman-Walker Gallery—Summer exhibition of French and American paintings.
Grace Horne's Galleries—Summer exhibition.
Vose Galleries—Nineteenth century American paintings, from Doughty to Twachtman.
Doll & Richards—Summer exhibitions.
Schervee Studio—General Print show.
Holman's Print Shop—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.
Fine Arts Theater—Portraits by Philip Trueman Hicks. Through Sept. 5.
Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Pictures by children of 17 English schools.
Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by J. Eliot Enneking.
Fred Olsen's Art Shop, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.
J. F. Olsson, Cambridge — Etchings by George A. Bradshaw and water colors by Hugh Smith.
Whadjo Gallery—General exhibition.

North Carolina Teachers Give Services for Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBEMARLE, N. C.—While some public school teachers are said to have undergone delays in receiving their salary checks, Stanly County, N. C., has two who worked all last session and asked no remuneration whatever. One is a white teacher, the other a Negro, and each was as faithful to duty as if she had received regular pay.

These teachers, Misses Nora Eddins and Mary Sellars, were both eliminated because of the lack of sufficient funds to furnish compensation for the work they were doing, but they would not be deterred for that reason. Each volunteered her services for the full school term. One was assigned to high school work and the other to work in the grammar grades.

Richmond Mayor Starts Fortieth Year in Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Mayor Harry Wooding of Danville, Va., is entering his fortieth consecutive year as chief executive of the Virginia municipality.

It was on Aug. 15, 1892, that Captain Wooding first took office as Mayor, after defeating a field of four candidates in the mayoralty election of that year. He has served continuously since that time, having been returned to office 14 times for varying terms, sometimes defeating opposition and other times without opposition.

Mayor Wooding estimates that, during his service as magistrate before that office was separated from that of Mayor, he tried 125,000 cases and imposed fines which brought the city $500,000.

SPARE TIME SPENT IN GEORGIA GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACON, Ga.—Spare time from mills is being profitably spent in the garden work being done in some of the mill communities of this State.

At Portadale hog raising has been combined with the garden campaign thus utilizing curtailed working hours. It has been estimated that between 25,000 and 50,000 pounds of meat will be cured here this fall and winter. All families will be provided with an abundant supply of fresh vegetables from the more than 400 gardens now in cultivation. The surplus products are being cared for by canning classes under the supervision of the community Women's Club.

Forest Protectors Meet at Lost River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 1—The rare beauty of the White Mountains cloistered today those men who promote protection for the forest garments of those mountains, as the thirty-second annual meeting of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests met at Lost River Reservation in North Woodstock.

Mr. Frederick A. Gardner, publicist for the New Hampshire Highway Department, with an address on roadside beautification, and Mr. Arthur Ringland, representative of the United States Forest Service in Europe, speaking on the relation of the European forestry to American practice, were speakers on the agenda today.

Mr. Philip Ayres of Franconia, executive secretary of the society, made public the roster of speakers at the three-day meeting. It included the names of Mr. Thomas Dreier, chairman of the New Hampshire Development Commission, Mr. Franklin W. Reed, Washington, D. C., secretary of the Society of American Foresters, Mr. James E. Scott, supervisor for the federal preserve, Mr. George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau and Mr. Donald D. Tuttle, secretary of the State Development Commission.

Honolulu Shown To Be Cool Spot

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—To correct a general misapprehension as to summer weather in Honolulu, lying only 21 degrees north of the equator, Gov. Lawrence M. Judd, of the Hawaiian Islands, has announced through the Department of the Interior that it is cooler there than in Atlantic City, Portland, Me., Denver or Los Angeles. He compares the summer weather here with that of the New England coast, Puget Sound and mountain resorts.

The maximum temperature for Honolulu to date this year has been 83 degrees. This is compared by the Hawaiian Governor with a maximum at Atlantic City last year of 94 degrees, 98 at Portland, 100 at Denver and 97 at Los Angeles.

Average daily maximums in Honolulu for June and July of the present year, compared with cities in the United States are as follows: Honolulu, 80, Atlantic City, 79, Washington, 85, St. Louis, 89, Denver, 86, and Los Angeles, 83.

COLLEGES TO MERGE IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A program consolidating North Carolina's three leading state colleges has been agreed upon by a special commission. The institutions include the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the State College for Women at Greensboro.

STORES RESUME FULL WEEK

Boston department and specialty stores return to the full time week after being on summer schedule nearly two months, this week. Stores will be open all day next Saturday, Sept. 3. The five-day week observed during the summer gave employees a week-day off every week, without loss of pay. Mr. Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, announced today that the six-day week will be observed by the stores throughout the winter and spring.

DAVID B. ROBERTSON RESIGNS

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1 (AP)—David B. Robertson has resigned as chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, and A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, was elected to succeed him.

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32 miles from Baltimore—between Bel Air and Aberdeen.

Hitlerite Elected Reichstag President

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World
CAPT. HERMANN GOERING

German Chancellor In Strong Position

(Continued from Page 1)

and depends solely on presidential and Reichwehr confidence, appears to be in a position to continue its authority for the moment at least. When the Reichstag reconvenes next week, Captain von Papen is expected to appear to present his program. Already, however, the deputies are discussing prompt adjournment of Parliament in order to prevent dissolution and new elections, as most of the trumps appear to be in the Chancellor's hands.

Meanwhile, as the Appointments Committees and other Reichstag procedure are going on during the recess, the Fascists and Roman Catholics are discussing a coalition. But even if they succeed in the remote possibility of welding a numerical majority, it is understood that the President will not be willing to regard this as a mandate to take over the Government. It is understood that he believes that conditions in Germany are too serious to risk any additional governmental experiment and is convinced that a Fascist-Roman Catholic coöperation would not have the lasting basis on which a firm administration can be built.

Moreover, there is a tendency to regard any agreement between Fascists and Roman Catholics as an arrangement essentially designed to oppose the von Papen cabinet. This is because, for these parties to unite upon any program would be difficult, having regard to the wide divergence in their social, economic as well as their political views. However, it is emphasized that this situation might change if they should succeed in forming a unified policy.

The improbability that the Fascists will work along in connection with Parliament was emphasized during the brief orgainization session yesterday. The Fascists, who on previous occasions had raised a tumult, sat quietly in their brown uniforms. Captain Goering, on assuming the Reichstag presidency, urged need of defending parliamentary functions. But it was readily apparent that this calm was only the result of firm previous insistence by Herr Adolf Hitler that the Fascist deputies conduct themselves in an orderly manner.

The Fascist calm in the Reichstag yesterday was regarded as a result of the fact that the National Socialists had found their demands for domination of the new government refused and are now attempting to obtain their ends by opposing Captain von Papen through parliamentary means. Skilled observers of the German political situation, however, believe that there is no change in the fundamental opposition of the Fascists to the parliamentary form of government.

However the last word has not been spoken between Captain von Papen and Herr Hitler over the inclusion of the Fascists in the Government in some form. It is clear that the cabinet with the President's support, feels itself in a position not to grant more than the barest minimum of the National Socialist demands.

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Industrial Stress Aids Floriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., Sept. 1—According to an official of the North Shore Horticultural Society, economic stress has proved to be a help rather than a handicap to floriculture.

Retrenchment that has curtailed social activities has resulted in more interest and time given to gardens and floral experiments, he said.

Women, particularly, are spending more time in their gardens, competition in garden clubs has increased and the children have taken to flower growing and floral arrangement, as the large number of entries in this class by children under 10 and in their early teens in the society's summer show would seem to prove.

AGREEMENT REPORTED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — An agreement preliminary to formal Japanese recognition of the new state of Manchukuo is reported here as being drawn up by Mr. Henry Pu Yi, set up by Japan as ruler of Manchukuo, and Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto of Japan. American officials see in the agreement the possibility of a nullification of extraterritoriality in Manchukuo. This would mean that all the treaties which China has made with foreign powers granting foreigners the protection of their own courts in Manchuria would be declared null and foreign interests placed under the jurisdiction of Manchukuo courts.

PLATE GLASS OUTPUT

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 1—Total production of polished plate glass for July was 2,733,549 square feet, compared with 4,909,988 in June and 6,206,770 in July, 1931, reports the Plate Glass Manufacturers of America.

Hotel Belvedere
319 W. 48th St., New York City
Large double rooms, $21 per week & up
Large single rooms, $17.50 per week & up
Daily rate $2.up
Special monthly rates. Serving pantry in every room. Complete hotel service.

BOSTON TO PAY TAX RATE OF $35.50 FOR 1932

Washington, Barnstable Make Drastic Cuts This Year

The Boston taxpayer must pay a 1932 tax rate of $35.50 on a thousand or an increase of $4 over the 1931 rate. This rate represents a new high for Boston, exceeding by $3.70 the 1926 rate, which marked the highest previous charge.

Accompanying the record tax rate is a record shrinkage of $68,005,000 in valuation of taxable property. The history of the city yields only one instance of such a loss in valuation. In 1877 a reduction of about $62,000,000 occurred.

Two main factors were designated by Mayor James M. Curley as responsible for the increase in the tax rate. They were the addition of $2,875,526.36 in public welfare and soldiers' relief and the adverse difference of $4,593,597.08 in the financial transactions this year between Boston and the Commonwealth. The latter factor involves a substantial falling off in revenue from state income and corporation taxes and the assessment of the city's share of the operating share of the Boston Elevated.

Were it not for the losses in revenue and the demands for welfare relief, the curtailed expenditures claimed by the Mayor in those departments under his supervision would have spelled a tax rate situation flattering to the administration, the Mayor asserted. He scored the failure of the Legislature to provide financial relief to the cities an towns.

Different reports from that of Boston came from Washington and Barnstable where in the first instance the tax rate received the tremendous deflation of $18 to $30, thus taking from the little town the position of second among those with high tax rates. The latter town reported a drop of $1.50 to $24. In both instances the tax valuation was raised.

SWEDISH BANK RATE REDUCED

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1—The Swedish bank rate has been reduced to 3½ per cent from 4 per cent, effective Sept. 1.

It pays to know your dealer

A hound for value expressed surprise recently that a suit he'd seen marked $65 earlier in the season was now included among our "broken lots" at $20.

"Why," he said, "your ad only says—were $35 to $50. I know that suit was $65. Why don't you tell folks what you're giving away?"

$35 to $50 is a conservative estimate of the values now offered in our $20 Sale group—

Just as $45 to $65 is a fair measure of the values being closed out at $25.

We like to surprise a customer with a little extra good measure when he happens to be an extra lucky size.

Yours may be it!

Were $45 to $65—
$25 now!
Were $35 to $50—
$20 now!

You may not buy a lightweight overcoat today, but you may be a "wish-I-had" later!

Were mostly $45 and $50—
$28 now!

ROGERS PEET COMPANY
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NINE-DAY TRUCE ORDER IGNORED IN FARM STRIKE

Suspension Until Governors Meet on Sept. 9 Proposed

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 1 (AP)—Despite official orders declaring a nine day truce, activities continued today on at least two fronts in a farmers' non-selling campaign which seeks higher prices for farm produce.

Near Council Bluffs, 20 pickets declared they would remain. Mr. William Gill, secretary of the Woodbury County Farmers' Holiday Association, said that picketing of highways near Sioux City would continue.

After the release of five pickets from the Clinton jail and receipt of an order to cease holiday activities pending a meeting of middle western governors in Sioux City, Sept. 9, holiday adherents in Clinton County early today abandoned picketing.

Near Des Moines there were no holiday workers on the highways, although Sheriff Keeling ordered 10 deputies to remain at headquarters.

The order of the truce was issued last night by Mr. Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers' Holiday Association. It stipulated that activity should cease until after the conference of midwestern governors at Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 9. Plans for the conference, which will seek to arbitrate differences between producers and buyers and plan legal methods of increasing farm prices, were going forward today.

Fifteen governors have been invited at the instance of Gov. Warren Green of South Dakota. Thus far Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota and Gov. Dan W. Turner of Iowa have indicated that they will attend or be represented, but no announcement has been made by Gov. Charles W. Bryan of Nebraska.

Declaring that he did not wish to jeopardize the safety of farmers in clashes with armed groups, Mr. Reno issued his statement shortly after Governor Turner announced that the highways of the State would be kept open and that "mob rule" would not be tolerated.

Two clashes between farm pickeeters and truck drivers occurred last night. At Omaha, Sheriff C. B. McDonald and 40 deputies escorted several trucks through the blockade west of the city under difficulties. At South Sioux City, Neb., a crowd of picketeers estimated at 400 turned back 22 livestock trucks from Wayne County, Neb., after a brief clash.

BOOK CIRCULATION GAINS; FINES DROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Circulation of books in Birmingham Public Library broke the all-time record in June when 110,576 volumes were taken out. This is approximately 25 per cent increase over June of last year when the circulation was 87,854. The total circulation for the library year thus far, Sept. 1 to June 30, is 1,084,960, which compares with 973,557 for the same period last year.

Increase was shown in everything except fines, according to Miss Lila May Chapman, director, who attributes this to the fact people are bringing books back more promptly because of financial conditions. Fines for the year thus far total $466.69, against $575.27 for 1931 and $650.36 for 1930.

GEORGIA SUMMER SCHOOL EXPANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Steady growth and expansion have characterized the University of Georgia summer school during the 30 years of its existence. Modern methods of teaching and a wide range of courses have led to the development of this branch of the state university so that the summer session has an enrollment now equal to that of its regular term.

The success of co-education during the summer was one of the most important factors that led to admitting women some years ago to the regular classes of the university that had been the stronghold of males only for a century and a quarter.

ATLANTA PETITIONS TO BECOME COUNTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The formal petition that Atlanta be made a county as well as a municipal government, independent of Fulton and DeKalb Counties, in which the city lies, was acted upon favorably by Council by a vote of 23 to 8.

This would set up a city-county government such as that now operating in Denver, St. Louis and other cities. Efficiency and economy would be promoted as far as Atlanta is concerned by such an arrangement, which would leave the present county governments to function outside the city it is claimed.

NEW MAINE FREIGHT LINE IS INAUGURATED

Inaugurating a new ocean freight service that links Portland, Maine, with Boston, the steamer Eastern Prince arrived here today from Portland, one day after the arrival at this port of the steamer Falmouth which marked the close of more than a century of service on this route by the Eastern Steamship Lines. The Eastern Prince is a converted fishing trawler with a capacity of about 300 tons of freight and is handled at Boston by Harris & Costello, shipping men, as general agents.

According to the local agents, freight rates to be charged by the new series will include marine insurance on the cargo and elaborate plans are in the making to coördinate with other carriers, both land and water, to permit branching out from both Boston and Portland to points not otherwise served by adequate transportation lines.

INTEREST BEGINS
SEPT. 10
Deposits Received by Mail
HOME SAVINGS BANK
75 Tremont St., Boston

Latvian Minority Study Is Promised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Investigation into questions affecting the curricula of minority schools in Latvia has been promised by the Latvian State President, Mr. A. Kviesis.

Educationists claim that recent changes in the time-tables of Latvian schools are untenable from a pedagogic point of view, and in practice are unworkable without breaking the law. German minority schools are among those affected by the state decisions, and authorities of these schools complain that the new orders have been introduced over the head of the Minority School Department of the Ministry of Education.

The chief causes of dissatisfaction are directed against the authorities' insistence on teaching the Lettish language to an extent which upsets the program of the German schools. German school-teachers claim the ruling prevents other subjects of general education receiving the necessary attention. For instance, the new instructions prescribe that subjects such as the history and geography of Latvia must be taught in the state language, rendering the subject difficult to understand by German children in the lower classes.

City Seeks Water Used by Company

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—The Federal Power Commission today granted a hearing to the city of Lockport, N. Y., on its preliminary petition for a permit to use 275 cubic feet per second of Niagara River water for municipal power purposes. Nov. 3 was set as the date for the hearing.

At the same time it decided to hear the petition of the Niagara Power Company for a renewal of its temporary license, for the use of this same water supply, which expired today.

The question of priority of right is involved. Lockport maintains that it should have preference under terms of the agreement favoring municipalities. The power commission has previously ruled against a similar petition on the ground that Lockport failed to contest the original petition of the Niagara Power Company.

ROSE CULTURE STYLED GREAT ADVENTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Rose culture is a great adventure, declared Dr. Horace McFarlane at the dinner held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Rose Society at the Royal York Hotel here. The rose does not stop at international boundaries; it cements friendships.

Hilling the soil to a depth of eight or ten inches about the roots has been found the best way to protect rose bushes from the effects of winter, said M. Paul B. Sanders of the Ontario Agricultural College in an address during the meeting.

The following officers of the society were elected: President, Mr. Richardson Wright, New York; vice-president, Mr. Whitman Cross, Washington, D. C.; treasurer, Mr. S. C. Pennock, Philadelphia; secretary, Mr. Robert Pyle, West Grove, Penna.; trustees: Mr. Leonard Barron, New York; Dr. T. A. Kirk, Roanoke, Va.; and Dr. Earl W. Benbow, Seattle, Wash. Honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. Henry Ford, Dr. S. S. Sulliger, Mr. E. G. Hill and Mr. George L. Heiatt.

BOSTON ARRIVALS INCREASE BY 2082

Passengers arriving at Boston from other countries during the first eight months of this year numbered 28,514, an increase of 2082 as compared with 26,432 arriving in the corresponding period of 1931, according to customs records available today. Of the total arrivals this year, 4187 came from overseas, 19,815 from Canada, 147 from Newfoundland, 465 from West Indies, Central America and Bermuda.

The principal increase was in arrivals from European countries and the West Indies and Bermuda. The number of vessels arriving at Boston from foreign ports during these eight months, passenger and freight, total 1035, of which 952 were steamers. During the corresponding period last year there were 968 steamers and 101 schooners and other vessels, a total of 1076.

SHIPS TO MAKE ROOM FOR EXCURSIONISTS

To avoid carrying too many persons to the excursion liners in Boston, where they will be left standing on the docks as the ships leave without them, officials of the Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc. have announced that only two special trains will transport excursionists next Sunday.

To make room for Greater Boston residents, the Boston & Maine Railroad will cancel one of its special trains next Sunday and will not run any the following Sunday. If the demand warrants it the excursion trips to a point off the Cape Cod Canal and Provincetown and thence back to Boston will be continued on each Sunday throughout September.

CANADA TO DEPORT ALLEGED COMMUNISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC — Alleged Communists who are serving jail terms here for their part in May Day riots in Noranda and Rouyn mining districts will be deported after completing their prison terms, while two others will probably receive the same fate as a result of an inquiry commenced by Royal Canadian Mounted Police officers.

The seven alleged Communists who are serving jail terms are having their records probed by federal authorities, while a Finn, alleged to be a Communist leader in Rouyn, and a Pole who also lives in the mining town, will be brought here to show cause why they should not be deported to Finland and Poland respectively.

ALABAMA HONORS 'FUTURE FARMERS'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Ala.—Establishment of a nursery from which members will be supplied trees and shrubs with which to beautify their farm homes was decided upon at the third annual meeting of the Alabama Association of Future Farmers of America here recently. The session was attended by 500 young farmers and the honorary degree of "state farmers" was conferred on 14 members because of successful farming projects.

Among the other goals set up by the association are: the sponsoring of a "live-at-home program," the establishment of a permanent camp, plans to assist with evening schools, the production of soy bean seed, the sponsoring of father-son banquets, and the organization of active chapters in every school of the state where vocational agriculture is taught.

Mills to Supply Material To Clothe Poor Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Sufficient clothing for all the needy children of Augusta will be available when public school starts in Sept. Two local mills have promised to supply the necessary materials.

The board of education will see that sewing machines are in readiness for members of the Augusta Parent Teachers' Associations, and ladies aid organizations of churches, who will perform the necessary handwork.

The movement was instigated by Mr. J. W. Sibert, president of the Monte Sano P.-T. A., who suggested that the P.-T. A. hold "sewing bees" for this purpose.

ROAD PATROL YIELDS PROFIT IN CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina State Highway Patrol is not only a law enforcement organization, but also yields a substantial amount of revenue to the State, it was pointed out here by Capt. Charles D. Farmer, commander.

He cited figures to show that in June more than 18,600 motorists were stopped because of their lack of conformity to the laws of the State. Collections for the month amounted to $31,863. Of this amount $13,341 went into the school funds of the counties in which it was collected and the balance to the highway fund.

HIGHWAY TO HELP JOBLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—To aid in checking unemployment during the fall and winter months, North Carolina will launch a highway building program in September, to be financed by $5,700,000 from the federal highway emergency fund. Local labor will be used and about 5000 men will be put to work.

Aiding Georgia City in Solving Problems

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VETERAN MEMBERS OF WOMAN'S ADVISORY BOARD

Top Row, Left to Right—MRS. R. D. VAN ALLEN, Chairman; MRS. EDMUND H. ABRAHAMS, MRS. ECIE REYNOLDS. Bottom Row, Left to Right—MRS. OLAF OTTO, MISS MARGARET COSENS, MRS. WILLIS HEARD, MRS. J. J. POWERS.

Savannah Mayor Gets Help From Women's Advisory Board

Unofficial Unit of Government Has Given Seven Years of Service to City in Promoting Movements of General Public Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAVANNAH, Ga.—One of the most active units of government in the city of Savannah is a board that has no official standing and which exists solely through the sufferance of the Mayor. This is the Woman's Advisory Board to the Mayor of Savannah. It has just concluded seven years of marked activity during which period it has exercised much power for good solely in an advisory capacity.

Mayor Thomas M. Hoynes, the third executive the board has served, has learned to expect much sound advice from this body of women and he is enthusiastic in expressing his pleasure at having its counsel. He meets with the board frequently and learns through this means a great deal about public sentiment concerning the acts of the administration. He is one of the stanchest champions of this organization of women which has its own chairman and other officers and employs a secretary at the expense of the city.

Consists of 13 Members

The board consists of 13 women—the present members of which are: Mrs. R. D. Van Allen, chairman. Mrs. Isaac Blumberg, Mrs. Willis Heard, Mrs. F. D. McConnell, Mrs. Olaf Otto, Mrs. John J. Powers, Mrs. Robert Young, Mrs. James Carter, Miss Ecie Reynolds, Miss Margaret Cosens, Mrs. Edmund H. Abrahams, Miss Jessie Cordson and Miss Rebekah Dupont.

The board, which observed its seventh anniversary a few weeks ago, was named originally by the late Robert M. Hull when he was Mayor. It was an untried experiment, and the determination to have such a body was reached only after mature consideration and after some of Mr. Hull's friends had advised against it. But Mayor Hull, during the two years or more the board served with him, became thoroughly convinced that no mistake had been made in establishing it. The members are appointed for a term of years and reappointments or new selections made as the Mayor thinks best.

The board meets bi-monthly, or every other Wednesday. The City Council meets twice monthly, on Wednesdays, and the women's board gathers on the Wednesdays that the council does not meet. In this way there is a meeting once each week at the City Hall of a board given over to considering what is best for the municipality.

Just what does this board of feminine advisers do and how far does it go in having its influence felt? In many ways it is useful. For instance, it undertook very early in its career a clean city campaign. The Advisory Board found many places where the cleaners could put in good work in Savannah and so advised the Mayor and the Superintendent of Public Works under whose direction the street-cleaning gangs operate. The result was almost magical. Spots that had been neglected for years were given attention.

The women have a very valuable way of paying attention to little things that help to make the city attractive. For instance it was found that at numerous places in the city where ice cream and other things are sold to patrons served in their automobiles there would be a collection of soiled and used paper cups and paper napkins and things like that. They were thrown about promiscuously. These women asked the proprietors of these places to try to reduce this practice to a minimum and it was done very quickly.

The board gave some attention to public utility rates. Housewives and housekeepers who thought these were too high appealed for assistance and there was an adjustment.

Buy-at-Home More

The board took the lead in a Buy-at-Home movement. This early campaign did a great deal of good and the retail merchants were very grateful to the women that the thoughts of the local buyers had been turned in the right direction.

The city decided to put on a bond issue or two to meet certain contingencies. The Mayor asked the members of the Woman's Advisory Board to start a campaign of education in this direction. This was done. The women made talks to women's organizations, they helped at the telephones in getting the voters out on the day of balloting and did other things to interest taxpayers in the proposition and having them see the necessity for the issue.

Savannah boasts as one of its unique municipal properties a public market. It is contained in a large brick pile that fills an entire city square. For years the problem of sanitation and cleanliness and attractiveness about this public place had not been satisfactorily solved. The Mayor asked the Woman's Advisory Board to do something about it. It did. It appealed to stallkeepers and the patrons of the market and the Negro "hucksters" to join forces in making the market more attractive and Mayor Hoynes is authority for declaring that this unit in city properties has not been as attractive in many years as it is now.

The board has been active, too, in letting its sentiments be known regarding instances where there was an effort to destroy Savannah's reputation as "The City Beautiful." Encroachments of business houses on streets given over to residences were protested against, efforts to have automobiles run through the public squares of the city instead of around them, were frowned upon and other movements which tended to take away from the city some of its individuality were successfully contested.

The women have done this work without making themselves obnoxious and without causing friction with the City Council. They have employed persuasive measures. They have found it more effective to suggest than to demand.

Biblical History Traced by Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Approximately 1000 museum objects which throw new light on Bible history have been unearthed in excavations at Tel-el-Nasbeh, claimed to be the site of ancient Mizpah of Benjamin, where Saul was chosen king. Work on the site has ended for the season.

Among the finds are hundreds of small jugs, lamps, bowls and pitchers, some of striking form and finish. There are a dozen oil bottles imported from Cyprus more than a thousand years B. C. Sixteen seals with ancient heraldic devices are said by the excavators to be of great archæological interest. One contains alphabetic or hieroglyphic symbols of an unknown kind.

Another achievement of the season was the complete excavation of the temple of the "Queen of Heaven" (Jer. 44:17-19). The city wall on the east side disclosed massive tower constructions, protecting a barricaded gate. The gate as well as a large building inside it, buried since the invasion of Sennacherib in 701 B. C., have been covered over again with earth to preserve them.

AUSTRALIA TO TAKE CENSUS JUNE 30, 1933

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Due last year, but postponed because of the financial stringency, the official Commonwealth census is to be taken on June 30, 1933. Ordinarily the Australian census is taken every tenth year. The last was in 1921.

The 1933 census will provide employment for 10,000 persons for varying periods. Much preliminary work will have to be done in the intervening period.

Ends Four-Year Service In High Federal Office

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Keystone-Underwood

JOHN W. POLE

Pole Resigns Post As Comptroller

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — Mr. John W. Pole, Comptroller of the Currency, has asked President Hoover to accept his resignation as soon as a successor can be found.

The Comptroller has been desirous of retiring for some time, but has promised to remain at his post until a successor has been selected. Mr. Pole has been offered the presidency of a national investment company and has agreed to accept.

Mr. Pole is an Englishman. He came to this country in 1893 and was appointed Comptroller of the Currency by President Coolidge in Nov. 20, 1928.

Albert F. Gilmore Becomes Trustee

Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, who has been elected by the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society to fill a vacancy on their Board caused by the resignation of Mr. William P. McKenzie, C. S. B., who retired to become a member of The Christian Science Board of Directors, as of Sept. 1, assumed the duties of his new office today.

The Christian Science Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces the appointment of Mr. Gilmore as a member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation on May 1 of Mr. James E. Patton, who served on that Board for more than two and one-half years.

Mr. Patton resigned his position on the Editorial Board of the Monitor in order that he might have more time to devote to the study and practice of Christian Science.

THREE FLIERS SEEK WORLD'S RECORD IN AIR

Doolittle Out to Better His Unofficial 293.193-Mile-an-Hour Mark

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 1 (AP)—A flying triumvirate challenged France for the speed supremacy of the world today and jolted American sporting aviation out of nearly a decade of the doldrums.

The trio, Maj. James H. Doolittle, Capt. James G. Haizlip and Mr. James R. Wedell, took to the starting line three of the fastest racing ships of the country for an official try at the eight-year-old mark of 278 miles an hour set in 1924 by Warrant Officer Bonnett of France.

Time received its first jouncing at the national air races yesterday when Doolittle rocketed his supercharged 800-horsepower low-wing monoplane over a measured three-kilometer course for an unofficial record of 293.193 miles an hour.

Doolittle's spectacular straightaway dash, although the fastest ever flown in a land plane, will not be recognized by the Federation Aeronautic Internationale because he did not carry a barograph or file formal notice in advance of his flight.

Today, however, he had installed two barographs in his plane and given formal notice of his official attempt on the world record.

Likewise filing notice were Haizlip, who Tuesday set a new transcontinental speed record, and James R. Wedell, veteran pilot and designer of Patterson, La.

Wedell and Haizlip are flying craft designed and built by Wedell, one of them the plane in which Haizlip crossed the continent. Both are low-winged planes supercharged for racing.

Swooping low over the course in the semidusk of the sun's eclipse, Doolittle's tiny barrel-shaped racer was hardly more than a blur of red and white when it passed the stands on the first lap at a speed of 294 miles an hour. The return dash was clocked at 296 miles an hour, while the remaining two laps were done in 291 and 290 miles an hour.

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... and all that is vibrant on the air.
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From all over the world these products are gathered and sold direct to you.
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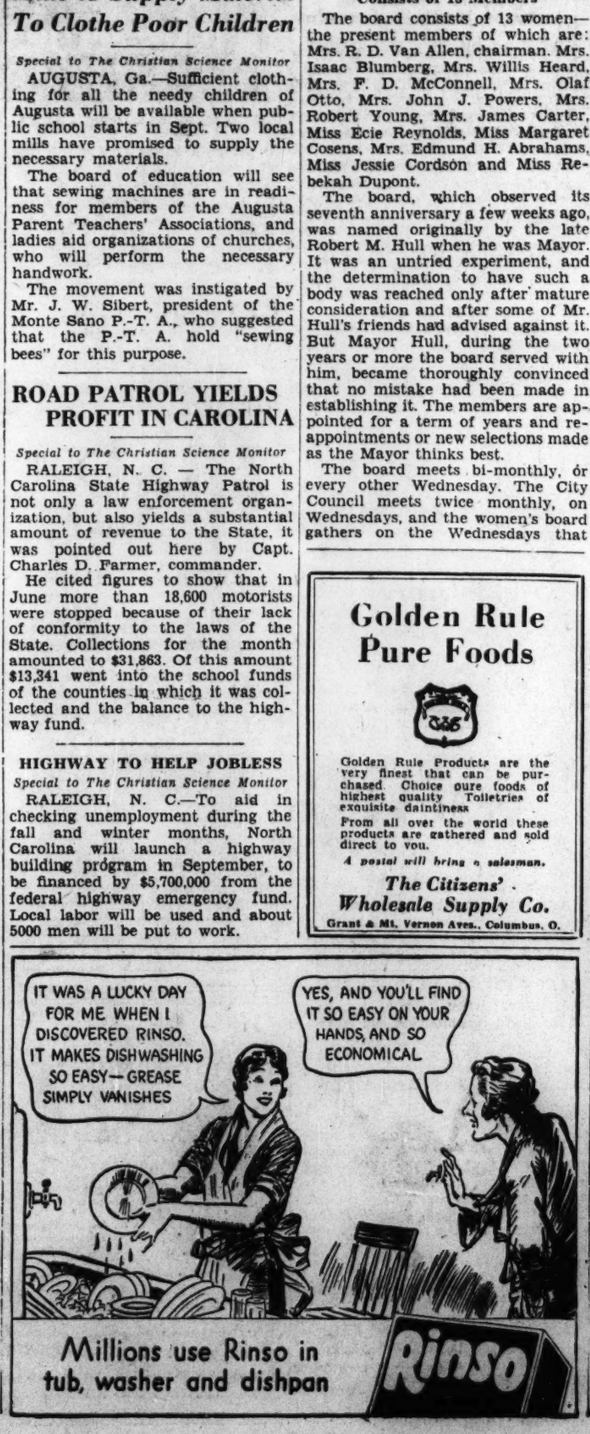
The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co.
Grant & Mt. Vernon Aves., Columbus, O.


IT WAS A LUCKY DAY FOR ME WHEN I DISCOVERED RINSO. IT MAKES DISHWASHING SO EASY—GREASE SIMPLY VANISHES
YES, AND YOU'LL FIND IT SO EASY ON YOUR HANDS, AND SO ECONOMICAL
Millions use Rinso in tub, washer and dishpan
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Don't let Old Man Percentage fool you!
Old Man Percentage is a tricky rascal. It makes a big difference whether he's working FOR you or AGAINST you!
Take the man who doesn't save: An emergency arises! He must have cash! He borrows—and the percentage of interest he pays on the loan is a dead loss!
Now, take the man who banks his money here! The percentage is *all in his favor!* His dollars are SAFE and SELF-SUPPORTING. They earn for him at a rate that makes a given sum double itself in less than 20 years. $1 starts Percentage working FOR you at
CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK
4th Ave. at 14th St.
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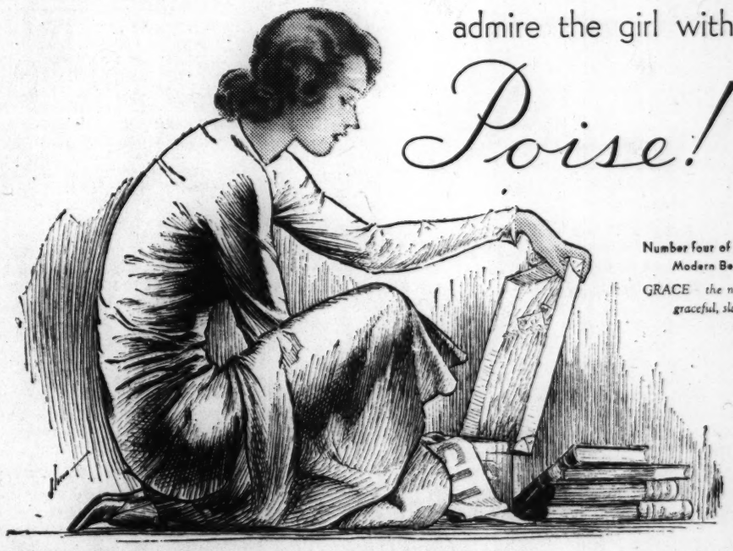
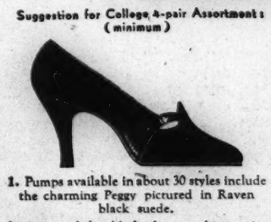
Judge Nisley shoes by quality not by price!
College and High School Girls
admire the girl with
Poise!

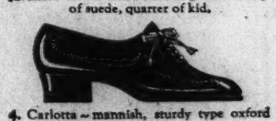


Number four of a series of Modern Beauties
GRACE the name means graceful, slender.
Suggestion for College 4-pair Assortment: (minimum)



1. Pumps available in about 30 styles include the charming Peggy pictured in Raven black suede.
2. Every girl should also have a white moire pump or sandal that may be dyed to match her formal.

3. A tie is very necessary and very popular. Grace is one of our loveliest in Raven black, Javanese brown and Paddock green. Vamp of suede, quarter of kid.



4. Carlotta—mannish, sturdy type oxford for spectator sports. In a combination of two shades of brown.
College and High School Girls must have quality in footwear. If you will judge Nisley's by its truly remarkable quality and then consider the even more remarkable saving on any girl's outfit you'll choose Nisley's every time because every girl will surely have her shoes admired by every classmate. We recommend the 4-pair assortment (at left).
New Styles in sizes 2½ to 9 width AAAA to E
$4
Seventy Constantly Changing Styles all one price
Nisley
Beautiful Shoes in the exact size you require
NISLEY STORES IN EASTERN STATES
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Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon Street
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa. 1010 State Street
Huntington, W. Va. 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Richmond Va. 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton Pa. 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y. 210 Genesee Street
Washington D. C. 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street

WOMEN WATCH OVER CAPE COD FOREST AREAS

Perched High in Towers They Detect a Fire Miles Distant

Women have entered the fire lookout field, and at least three are on duty in the Massachusetts forestry service on Cape Cod.

One of the most important towers on the Cape is the Barnstable station, operated by Mrs. E. Mildred Crocker, near Wequatic Lake. Mrs. Crocker's 50-foot tower stationed at an elevation of 200 feet affords a marvelous panaromic view of the entire length of Cape Cod, including Massachusetts Bay and Cape Cod Bay. She can see Provincetown, the Sandwich entrance of the Cape Cod Canal, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

These attractions draw visits from the boys and girls in neighboring camps, as well as from other persons interested in forestry and fire prevention, making the lookout work anything but lonely. In addition, the tower is available by automobile, a factor not possessed by many other towers throughout Massachusetts, many of which are accessible only by foot trails.

Such is the case of the West Falmouth tower, operated by Miss Ida A. Small, which is situated well off the traveled sections, and only reached by a footpath. As a result few persons ever visit the tower, although the State encourages visits to fire towers, as a means of interesting persons in fire prevention work.

Much like a postman who takes a hike on his vacation, Miss Small, when off duty, often drives a truck to fires. She has been interested in fire fighting and fire prevention since she was a small girl. Her tower, 50 feet high and on an elevation of 230 feet, commands a region almost entirely surrounded by water.

In sharp contrast to the other towers on the Cape is that operated by Mrs. Nellie B. Chase at Harwich. This tower is located in the cupola of the Exchange Building in the center of the town. This tower is the only one in Massachusetts located in a building. Like Mrs. Crocker, Mrs. Chase has been an observer for five years. Because of its central locality, it is visited by a great many persons interested in the work.

Experience has taught these women observers the difference between various types of smoke. Each tells a different story. They can distinquish between train smoke, smoke from dumps, from boats, underbrush, trees and grass. This knowledge enables them to tell at a glance whether it is necessary to call for aid.

To sight fires, each of the State's 43 observation towers contains an alidade, an instrument having a map of the area around the fire tower, cut into degrees, a revolving arm with a sighting point also is part of the equipment. By bringing the suspected fire into line with the sighting arm and the map, the degree at which the fire is located will be discovered. In addition, the lookout's knowledge of landmarks, such as churches, towns, buildings and even special trees, rocks and trees are brought into play.

In the case of distant fires, the observer works with one or two other stations. The intersection of the observation lines will give the location.

The various kinds of smoke inform the observer whether the fire is located in a white birch, pine or oak growth, thus enabling quick location of the blaze. Once the fire is spotted, the observers call for aid, for they are in contact by telephone with fire-fighting agencies at all times. The lookout also can summon the state police for patrol duty during fires, if necessary.

New York Seeks To Plug Leak In Veterans' Relief

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1 (AP)—Dissatisfied with the working of the State Veterans' Relief Law, under which it has been informed $8,635,808.76 has been "worse than wasted" since 1930, the state department of social welfare is seeking new legislation.

Publication yesterday at New York of a report of "tragic" inefficiency in the functioning of veterans' relief brought from Mr. James H. Foster, assistant commissioner of the department of social welfare at Albany the information that the State seeks thorough revision of the law governing veterans' relief.

The report, Mr. Foster said, was prepared jointly for the department and the American Legion, and was submitted late last year by Miss Katherine Hewins, who had made a similar survey of veterans' relief in Maine.

Since then, he said, it had been kept confidential at the request of the American Legion. Miss Hewins' survey was financed by the department and the Legion, to be used as a basis for the new legislation, Mr. Foster added.

Throngs in Eclipse Belt View Sky's Great 1932 Spectacle

(Continued from Page 1)

which clouds appeared inopportunely like obtrusive children.

The millions of people in the eclipse belt who have read, studied, thought and talked eclipse for weeks, forsook whatever they had acquired of technical knowledge and gave themselves up to a watching which was begun in provocative sunlight and became soundless once they had exclaimed "there it comes," and observed the actual beginning of impress of moon upon the sun's image.

It would be hard to estimate the buoyancy of the scientific group quartered with telescopes and amazingly complex cameras in the broad meadow behind the Kennets High School in this town as the actual progression toward totality began. The Franklin Institute Expedition, led by Dr. John Stokely, has worked with unflagging concentration and enthusiasm for many weeks, and the occasional flurries of cloud through the morning were something to pay no attention to, in the valiant hope that they would go away and not come back.

Down here in the field there is the little shuffle in the grass of people settling themselves to positions they like. There is the sound of a radiocaster's voice. It seems that even the solar system cannot manage these days without its meed of publicizing. On the top of a sound news truck a cameraman stands in light which is still strong because the moon is slow at its writing, tracing a record leisurely, like a poet, writing for the ages.

The main street of the town, an elevation above the meadow, is a fringe of activity. A World War veteran is moving casually along the sidewalk peddling inappropriate tunes from an accordion. A tire company's truck, fitted with loudspeakers to dispense cheap music and trundling a tire the size of a good country barn, is maintaining its profit-seeking patrol and fiddle-dee-dee to solar phenomena.

The sun begins to look like a pie in a pantry, discovered by a small boy with extra sharp teeth. The absorbed scientists share the glamour that attaches to stars of the silver screen and people press as close as militiamen will allow to look at them and the strange contraptions devised to break into the secrets of the heavens.

Everyone begins to hope desperately that the serene weather of the morning will hold out. An ugly cloud has nicked the sun at the point the moon has come to. The light fades. Someone mutters, "It looks bad." A seaplane shoots out of the northeast and people pretend quickly to be absorbed in it, to escape the thought that an eclipse it seemed at noon could not possibly fail to be fully visible can falter of vision now.

Through dark filters the ball of the sun is a purplish sphere, now with a little chunk out of it, with clouds huddling ominously around.

Five minutes, like a precious, even priceless chain, or as many hours to the anxious scientists, and the sun tosses through a pale scimitar of light, as if everything were going to be all right now. But it turns out to be a bit of solar derision, for in a twinkling the light is muted again, and great garlands of cloud, seemingly sprung from nowhere, have closed in on it. Still, anything may happen yet, for the moon shadow still has to cover a half of the sun's surface and all hope that this tremendous spectacle will not be lost to crowds that have shown more interest in it than in any event within the recollection of any commentators present.

One wonders in a sort of helpless fury if it can be possible that the menacing clouds will not hold off just a little hour so that a sight which cannot be seen again for so many years need not be lost. An airplane is droning somewhere up in the Intervale.

Froth of Clouds

The sun, laced about now with a menacing froth of clouds, is like a half moon now, serene, very remote from the struggles and tribulations of people to whom it means so much to have more of its immense secrets revealed.

The plane from the Intervale is overhead, climbing until it is like a mere thought in the easterly sky. That part of the sky is blue as delphinium, barely dusted with clouds that would do no harm if they, instead of this fleecy mass, were floating around the sun.

One wonders what is happening on Mt. Washington. Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, was to leave the Mt. Washington House the moment the eclipse began and make for the Summit House. Natural scientists here were to do the same. But from this vantage the blue chain of the mountains is like giant sapphires dusted with hoar frost.

The light begins to grow queer, taking on a semblance of strange lilac, of shadows that can be felt but not quite seen. At 3:14 there is a hole. Like a watched pot which never will boil everyone tries to pay attention to something else, hoping it will last. Gone again at 3:15 alas.

Air Grows Cool

The air grows cool and a little weird. Sky birds are beginning to wheel with little agitated swoopings. Now, as quickly as this, it is cold, a cold with just a hint of falling leaves and first frost in it.

The moments move on and the time is almost here for the totality. A soldier has been dispatched to tell the accordionist to stop his noise.

A sepulchral voice from the wooden hood surrounding one of the cameras, says: "It is now approximately five minutes before totality." The sun is a razor-thin edge of light in a sea of blue moonstone. The light grows dim and full of violent shadows. The last silverlike edge disappears and the eclipse is on.

Hidden in a great swathing of pearly clouds. The world is dark. A strip of blue in the east is not enough to show the stars. No corona, nothing but still darkness. A bird flees in fright over the trees. There is the lowing of cattle in a distant meadow. Gashes of golden light to the northeast and over certain widely distributed margins give the scene the eerie likeness of a deserted theater the lights of which should have been turned out.

Cheer Pours Down

A cheer pours down from the main street of the little town into the little bowl of the meadow. A cheer from people who want to do the proper thing about an event that is taking place, whether they can see it or not.

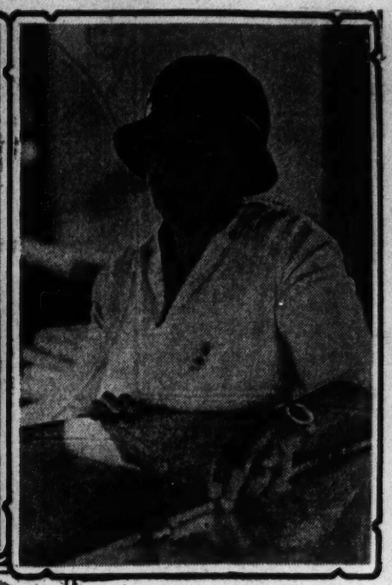
A newspaper reporter with a bulletin says it is pouring in Franconia and is clear in other places. He does not say where.

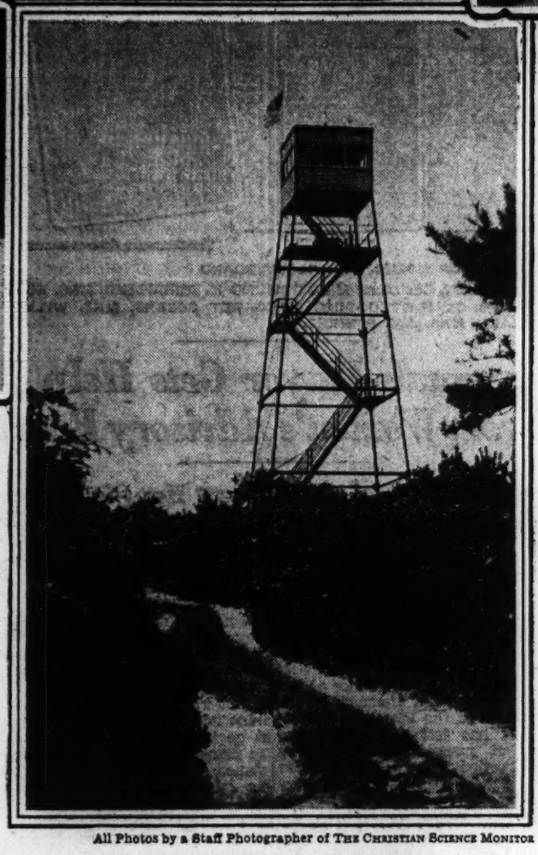
The natural scientists have carried through their schedules but must be bitterly disappointed.

The count is made in a strong voice from the camera shed. The light is strange and beautiful. People's voices are stilled. At the count of 90 the light begins to gather again and gain strength. A sky that was a mass of black pearls at the count of 80 is turning now to something between moonstone and aquamarine, strange and wonderful.

At the very least it is a sight to have seen. A strange experience even to those without technical knowledge to know how strange.

By the Smoke They Tell the Kind of Fire





All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPE COD WOMEN FIRE WARDENS

Top, Left to Right—Miss Ida A. Small in the Tower at West Falmouth. Mrs. E. Mildred Crocker, Whose Station Is Near Wequatic in Barnstable. Bottom—Mrs. Nellie B. Chase Presides Over the Only Station in a Building. This Is in a Cupola of a Building in the Center of Harwich.

Natural Scientists Add To Their Knowledge In Study of Sun's Eclipse

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE

The Associated Press Science Editor

One important radio discovery, several new scientific feats, and some queer human experiences sum up today the accomplishments of the 52 total eclipse expeditions.

Clouds completely ruined the work of more than half of the largest expeditions, but a few had perfect seeing.

The "cows came home" for milking at a number of farms. Flocks of birds got wildly excited, then calmed down and dived from sight, evidently putting up bird-fashion for the night. Most animals behaved in a dignified but puzzled fashion.

Traffic accidents during the shadow, carefully prepared against, were virtually nonexistent, probably because all business halted for the few darkened moments.

Radio Discovery

The radio discovery throws new light on the invisible layer of electrified air—the Kennelly-Heaviside layer—which reflects radio waves back to earth. As the sun passed completely from sight, radio reception on special setups changed abruptly to sunset conditions.

Then for the minute and a half while the sun was completely darkened, the test radio waves behaved almost precisely as if it were night. Their action showed that in the darkened sky the waves were ascending much higher before being reflected back to earth. It was announced that this showed the invisible ray had abruptly retreated much higher under cover of darkness.

When the sun reappeared, the radio reception changed back to daytime conditions as it does at sunrise. The layer apparently had been forced down closer to earth.

This radio work was done cooperatively by Dr. Greenleaf W. Pickard, Prof. C. W. Kendrick of Tufts College, the British Post Office, Harvard, the University of New Hampshire, Portsmouth Navy Yard, Short Wave and Television Research Corporation, the Associated Gas & Electric Power Co., and Station WCSH at Portland, Me. The British Post Office furnished a low frequency wave from Rugby, Eng.

Supplementing a preliminary report of success made last night, Dr. Pickard and Professor Kendrick stated today:

"Further records just developed show marked eclipse effects on the Kennelly-Heaviside layer at 1640 kilocycles, which is a frequency just above the broadcasting frequencies.

Hole in the Clouds

The "miracle" of all observations was reported by Prof. S. L. Boothroyd, director of the Cornell University expedition, stationed at Newport, Vt. In the midst of hopelessly thick clouds a small hole appeared for two minutes. And in that hole was the total eclipse.

Mr. R. C. Williams of Cornell forthwith made the first test of a new process he developed recently with Mr. G. B. Sabine of Cornell. He evaporated chromium to produce a special mirror for observing spectroscopically the invisible ultraviolet light from the corona.

The spectacle was kindest of all to the Japanese expedition from the Tokyo Imperial Observatory, under Prof. Okuroh Oikawa. They came the longest distance of any expedition and selected Bartlett, N. H., for their site. But something prevented them from reaching Bartlett, so they settled down at Alfred, Maine. There the seeing was perfect, while Bartlett was in the middle of the cloudy belt where numerous important expeditions had their hopes wrecked. In a brief statement after the eclipse the director described the Japanese work as "eminently satisfactory."

Evidently there are "puddles" in the air. For some astronomers reported that the "shadow bands" were entirely missing while others sighted them clearly. These bands are shadows rippling over the earth during a total eclipse, ascribed to action of the atmosphere on light similar to that of water when shadows can be seen flitting across a sandy bottom.

At Portland, Maine, Mr. John O. Lunt, of the weather bureau, said he not only saw but measured the bands. They were wavy lines, one-quarter to one-half inch wide. He caught them on a sheet.

Two eminent astronomers charged that the "celestial express," the moon's shadow, was late. Two or three seconds behind schedule, said Dr. Frederick Slocum of Wesleyan University, observing at Center Conway, N. H.

Ten Seconds Late

Ten seconds late, said Dr. Philip Fox, director of the Adler Planetarium, Chicago, who observed at Island Pond, Vt.

Something must be done about this tardiness in the opinion of astronomers, for extremely refined accuracy about the moon's motion is the basis of practical calculations used by man, and particularly of the tide charts used by sailors.

This was the first eclipse to have its changing volume of light measured by a new type of photoelectric cell. In spite of the clouds, said Dr. Harlan T. Stetson of Ohio Wesleyan University, these observations promise important means of checking measurements of the distances of the stars.

Present estimates of the almost incomprehensible size of the portions of space visible in telescopes is based largely upon measurement of rays of light coming from distant stars and from still more remote luminous bodies named simply "distant objects."

The Harvard expedition was among the "perfect-seeing" groups, and its members returned to Boston enthusiastic in the relief that they had a new grip on some of the mysteries of what composes the corona. They obtained this information by measuring "polarization" or coronal light in a manner which may prove how much of it is reflection from solid particles shooting off the sun's surface like popping corn.

Japanese Expedition Gets Good Pictures

ALFRED, Maine, Sept. 1 (AP)—Denial of a report of discovering a new gas in the sun during yesterday's eclipse was made today by Dr. N. Hirayama, leader of the Japanese astronomical expedition here.

Perfect spectrum pictures were taken, Dr. Hirayama said. These are the sort of photos ordinarily used to search for new chemical elements and gases in the sun. The Japanese leader said that they have not been studied, that the scrutiny will take a long time, and that he does not know what it will show.

The new gas report was widely disseminated in special dispatches. Mr. Herbert Locke of Lynn, who claimed to have given it out, said he was standing with the Japanese party during the eclipse. Dr. Hirayama called him over to look into a spectrograph, an instrument that broke up the coronal light into a rainbow.

"Look—see that dark blue on that," Mr. Locke quoted the Japanese as saying. "That's something new."

"What do you call it?" Mr. Locke says he asked.

"I don't know but there are 40 and we'll call it 41.'"

Dr. Hirayama took photographs with a new apparatus developed in Japan, designed to eliminate the reflected sun rays in the corona and get only the true light of that halo. He said these photos were underexposed.

Radio Observations Are Made in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 1—Canadian Government wire operators on lonely Nottingham Island in Hudson Bay were the first men to report observations of the eclipse of the sun yesterday. Nottingham Island was in the path of totality, and for radio observations the wireless station sent out signals from the moment of the first touch of the shadow of the eclipse to the darkest moments and through the light again. These signals were picked up by radio stations in Canada, the United States and other parts of the world.

Ottawa now awaits word from the distant stations as to what happened, if anything, during the passage of the phenomenon. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police are also waiting with some interest the reports of their patrols in the arctic and the effect of the eclipse on the Eskimos.

Moon Casts Its Shadow On Electric Light Users

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—Yesterday's eclipse of the sun will cast a shadow on next month's electric light bills.

The New York Edison Company reported today that at the moment of maximum eclipse the demand for electric power for illumination in the city increased tenfold over normal.

A few minutes later the demand increased again, from 20,000 to 75,000 kilowatts, and remained at that figure until the eclipse was over. Officials explained the added increase after the moment of maximum darkness by the fact that so many people remained in the street or on roofs to witness the eclipse during its most interesting moment and then went indoors where the diminishing eclipse still necessitated lights.

BLACK FALCON STARTS TRIAL

Another of the fleet of six Hog Island-built steamers of the American-Diamond Line has completed extensive repairs and alterations, and is today being given the trial and standardization run off Rockland, Maine. The steamer is the Black Falcon, formerly known as the Sac City, and is in charge during the trials of Capt. Joseph L. Kemp, chief pilot of the Fore River Shipyard in Quincy. The Black Falcon is to be assigned to the New York-Rotterdam freight and passenger service of the line, it is expected.

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SUCCESS MARKS EXPEDITION OF HARVARD GROUP

Cloudless Solar Eclipse Viewed by Veterans at Gray, Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAY, Maine, Sept. 1—Four of the world's best-known astronomers chose the Harvard Observatory site here from which to view the latest attempt of Dame Luna to park on the lap of Old Sol.

Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, Cambridge University, England, Prof. August Kopff, University of Berlin, Dr. Luis Rodes, leading Spanish astronomer, and Miss Annie Jump Cannon were among the veterans present at this site.

The expedition here was pronounced a decided success by Dr. Loring B. Andrews, leader of the party, and now Harvard will have several new photographic plates to add to its collection of sky pictures, already the world's largest and most valuable.

Must Be Studied

"Of course," Dr. Andrews explains, "we can't tell just yet what we have, for the data and photos must be carefully studied before information of value can be given out. The plates will be stored away in the specially constructed vaults which Harvard has just completed. Here they will be available to all astronomers for reference, so that should some new element or phenomenon present itself to astronomers of the future in their eclipse work they will be able to look back to the eclipse of 1932 for further information and corroboration."

A few minutes before totality, Dr. Andrews spoke to the small group of spectators gathered about the knoll, giving them interesting facts concerning their work and asking for their coöpcration by remaining silent during totality so that the voice of Mr. Thornwell Jacobs, one of the two young men who came all the way from Atlanta, Ga., to have a part in the Harvard program, might be heard by all as he called off the seconds of totality.

As Bailey's beads flashed off the screen leaving the hills round about cloaked in a silvery gray hue, the voice of Dr. Andrews exhibited great tenseness as it was heard above the hushed spectators. His cry of "flash" announced the appearance of the "ring" and Mr. Jacobs began his count of the audible metronome beats.

Immediately following the final count the entire expedition, from Professor Kopff, who was perched high above the photo-telescopes, to Mrs. W. A. Calder, who lay on the ground peering through a photo-electric photometer which she and her husband developed especially for the event, expressed elation at their success.

Not a Hitch

"We got it! Hurray! It worked! Hope other groups had as good fortune! Not a hitch!" These phrases constituted but a few of the jubilant thoughts spontaneously expressed. During the event of totality two planets were visible to the naked eye. Venus was the first to appear, showing about five degrees above the horizon on the right of the eclipsed sun. Jupiter appeared just to the right.

Working at the large battery of phototelescopes mounted on a concrete base sunk deep into the earth for stability, Prof. August Kopff of the University of Berlin and a world authority on the positions and magnitudes of fixed stars, made several plates with various filters during totality.

In the meteorological section of the station, Dr. Luis Rodes, famous Spanish astronomer, centered his interest, busying himself with checking the information and data as the younger men recorded it.

Miss Cannon was principally interested in observing the shadow-bands which she saw for the first time in the eclipse of 1900, again in 1918 and in 1927. She also used one of the four famed "pin-hole" cameras, color photometers, which were developed especially for eclipse work.

Sir Arthur Stanley Eddington, renowned astro-physicist and Plumian professor of astronomy in Cambridge University, expressed great pleasure at being able to view an eclipse for the first time unencumbered by exacting duties. Shortly before totality he quietly withdrew from the party on Harvard's hill to another of the several handy knolls to view in peace the phenomenon which he had traveled across the Atlantic to see.

"You see, I've never really seen one before," he explained, "and what struck me particularly about this one was its intense brightness. It was a minimum type corona, but the coronal streams, one to the west and one to the east, appeared fully one and a half diameters in length. Conditions couldn't possibly have been more ideal for viewing the eclipse than they were here."

Corona Photographed

Dr. Andrews took photographs of the corona with blue, yellow, red and green filters through two telescopes fitted with lenses of six foot focal length. Two exposures were made of tically all the work of the Harvard expedition was centered on the corona.

Immediately after totality was ended, photographers scurried for the field dark room while Miss Cannon anxiously entreated them not to come near the sheet upon which she was observing the shadow bands, those mysterious bands of shadow and light which show immediately before and after totality. "It was a perfect example of the wonderful working of the universe," she said to those around her afterwards.

"Some are not impressed by the power of Niagara, but certainly they can't help but be impressed by such a spectacle as this."

While to many the passing of totality meant only the climax, yet for the Harvard party it spelled the end, for long before last contact was seen at 4:30 o'clock by others, the Harvard scopes and instruments were packed away in curious angled boxes and the members had left for Cambridge. Here they are to act as hosts at the fifth triennial meeting of the International Astronomical Union.

Harvard's site was chosen on Aug. 1 by Prof. Willard Fisher in a section far removed from the camps of the other astronomers. Gray was picked because on the knoll beside the Small farm house the observers would be in a position relatively well sheltered by Lake Sebago from cumulus clouds which ordinarily cause nearly as much trouble as storms. The prevailing winds over the lake would dispel these trouble makers.

Mills in Lawrence Take On More Help

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 1 (AP)—Encouraging reports today came from various branches of the textile industry in Lawrence. Four of the leading mills reported improvement with substantial increases in the number of workers.

The Wood mills of the American Woolen Company reported several departments working night and day with employment at over 6000. The worsted division of the Pacific mills was manufacturing as much material as during the same period a year ago, and was much busier than during the early part of this year. Some of its departments are operating night and day.

The Ayer mills of the American Woolen Company have received rush orders necessitating day and night shifts and the placing of other shifts on overtime schedules. The Arlington mills also have several departments working on overtime. Several plants are now putting in their annual supply of wool and tremendous quantities of the domestic type are being received. Officials of the mills believe the increase in production is a normal increase and not entirely due to seasonal activities.

UNIDENTIFIED BOAT FOUND

Finding of a 20-foot power boat, painted gray and in good condition, 18 miles southeast of Minot's Light was reported today by Capt Peter Marino, master of the fishing schooner Automatic, which reached the Boston Fish Pier today. The boat had no identification marks, although the federal law requires all motorboats to be numbered. The boat is being held at the Fish Pier awaiting an owner.

BOSTON VIEWS ECLIPSE FROM MANY POINTS

Thousands Journey to Cape Ann to Get Within Totality Zone

Boston looked up at the eclipse yesterday.

Although the city was 1 per cent outside the charmed circle of totality, Boston's up-looking citizenry apparently saw more of the show than millions congregated in and about such publicized areas as Conway and Fryeburg, where an overcast sky left its shadow on the enthusiasm of expectant throngs of visitors.

Billowing clouds rolled across the sky above Boston. The sun appeared for moments in the blue gaps between the hurrying clouds and then disappeared for spells as the curtain went down to mark the end of another brief act in the grand show of nature. As the spectacle of totality approached, the blue of the sky faded out to a leaden hue like a hearth flame flickering away into ashes.

Everybody looked up; the policeman at the traffic intersection; the shopkeeper with his chair tilted conveniently back against the door frame; the newsboys crying the event in big black print; even the men selling made-to-order colored glass pausing between sales to squint aloft through their wares. Boston Common was the city's chief point of observation. Across the mall in Tremont Street salesgirls crowded the upper tiers of department store windows. Down in the narrow canyons of finance little crowds gathered at every corner where the weird light seeped through gabled and corniced crevices.

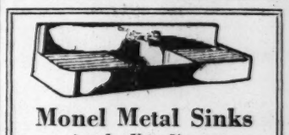
Thousands from the metropolitan area took the afternoon off and motored down to Cape Ann, just within the region of totality. The roads to Gloucester bore the brunt of it. Capt. Charles L. O'Maley of the Gloucester police took one look at the stream of cars pouring across the Annisquam canal into the Cape Ann capital and called out the night shift.

Between 1:15 and 3:15 p. m., 3300 automobiles crossed the canal into the city, by the police count. The city had about 25 men handling traffic. At the period of totality, the sky was clear in the vicinity of the sun. "It was wonderful," said the sergeant at the headquarters desk. Homebound traffic complicated matters for a while when a yacht called for the drawbridge in the Anisquam at the entrance to the city.

"Things began to pile up," said Captain O'Maley, "the draw was up 10 minutes and it didn't take long to tie things up tight." The police got busy when the bridge gates opened. Traffic was diverted partially at Stanley's Corner through Hesperus Avenue. The Captain denied reports that traffic was prevented from entering the city after noontime. Everybody was welcome and everything went smoothly except for a few minutes when a dinky little powerboat with the legal right-of-way called for a clear draw and held up thousands of departing motorists.

Among the few reports from Boston concerning the effect of the period of temporary darkness upon animal life was one revealing that in the Fenway, hordes of flying insects which usually appear at the swallows' supper time came out into the mid-afternoon night.

A photographer came down from Fryeburg, Me., with the report that as he motored through the neighboring town of Bridgeton, bats brushed the cobwebs off their wings and swarmed out of Bridgeton barns to frolic in the premature twilight. Dogs howled for an hour in that neighborhood, the photographer said.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AUGUST CHECK IS REPORTED ON UNEMPLOYMENT

A. F. of L. Sees Signs of Encouragement but Warns of Lagging

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1—The American Federation of Labor announced today that trade union records reveal that unemployment did not increase in August.

Terming this trend "encouraging," Mr. William Green, president, declared that this check in the rise of unemployment shows a distinct improvement over each of the two previous summers when unemployment increased in August.

Up to August, Mr. Green said, more than 250,000 persons a month had been joining the jobless army. This month the army did not increase in size. On the other hand, no more jobs were opened up. Normally industry begins in August to prepare for the fall season and workers are taken back to their jobs.

The federation has given its approval to the action taken by President Hoover's business and industrial conference last week in undertaking a campaign to spread work.

"The pledge of those in attendance at the conference to recommend and urge employers to spread the amount of work available in private industry among a larger number of workers and to serve in every possible way in order to bring about a national acceptance of this plan shows," Mr. Green said, "that the conference was determined to go to the root of the unemployment problem."

"An application of the share-the-work principle, if nationally applied will be of great help to thousands of white collar workers," he added. "The action taken at this recent conference," Mr. Green concluded, "can be properly interpreted as a significant development in the movement which has been sponsored by labor to bring about an adjustment of weekly and daily periods in industry in order to conform with our constantly increasing facilities of production.

"The steps taken should lead to the early acceptance and application of the five-day week and the shorter work day in all lines of private industry where it can be quickly and practically applied."

Boycott Story Stirs New Tokyo Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

seizure of the ports of Shanghai, Tsingtao, Swatow and Amoy, thereby isolating various armies and blockading the entry of arms and ammunition. The newspapers predict that the Japanese will take Shanghai first and point out that the Chinese have only one regiment of troops at Shanghai, so that the occupation would be unopposed. They urge that Nanking devise defense measures immediately.

Tokyo War Office Denies Story of Mukden Attack

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Sept. 1—Versions of today's fighting at Mukden vary widely. The War Office denies the detailed reports, while the Asahi states that only a few hundred guerrillas participated in the fighting and were soon repulsed.

The independent Nippon Dempo Agency states that 500 guerrillas attacked Mukden at midnight, raiding the arsenal, the aviation field and the south gate, after which Japanese infantry and artillery got into action. Fighting continued until dawn, when the guerrillas retired to the grain fields and scattered. Japanese airplanes pursued and bombed them successfully.

The Asahi version claims that there was very heavy fighting, 5000 guerrillas participating, and indicated that there were considerable casualties on both sides. Three hundred guerrillas raided Fushan, and others Kalyuan and a number of other places near Mukden.

One report asserts that the guerrillas surrounded 250 Manchukuo troops near Mukden and annihilated them. The War Office, asserting that the reports were exaggerated, intimated that measures are to be enforced for the "control of the dissemination of false news." Whatever may be the truth of the reports, it appears certain that the guerrillas cannot hope to do more than embarrass the Japanese, whose control of the situation is really increasing daily. With the cutting of the crops shortly, it is believed that Japan soon will be able to eliminate all the principal guerrilla bands.

The War Office has announced that Prince Chichibu, the Emperor's eldest son, has been relieved of the post of company commander of infantry attached to the General staff.

Moscow Expects Lytton

MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Lytton commission, which was twice refused coöperation by the Soviet Government in its investigation of the Manchurian problem for the League of Nations, is returning to Geneva across Siberia and, it was learned yesterday, probably will stop here for several days.

As a nonmember of the League, Soviet Russia cannot receive the commission officially, but it is understood that the members will be given complete liberty to visit Moscow as tourists and to ascertain from unofficial sources the opinion in Soviet Russia of its investigation.

Germans List Land Demands

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Hope for Lost Territory Still Lingers; Justice of Versailles Pact Questioned

★ ★ ★

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

The demands of Germany are becoming clearer and more precise. It is useless to complain of the inacceptance of the Versailles Treaty, for in the nature of things Germany was bound, sooner or later, to revolt against a document which it was forced to sign, and which it was not allowed to discuss. The treaty was unilaterally framed, and imposed under the menace of military might when Germany was defeated and broken. It was certain that such a piece of paper would never be willingly admitted.

Reparations have gone to all intents and purposes. The military clauses have probably not been executed—at least M. André Tardieu and M. Edouard Herriot have both had speeches prepared, though not delivered, in which charges of having evaded the military clauses are contained, and the most authorized voices in Germany peremptorily demand an equality of military rights.

Now come the territorial demands. In the program of the manifestations at Pirmansens, in the Bavarian Palatinat, the German revendications were enumerated as follows:

In eastern Prussia 2656 square kilometers with 141,238 inhabitants were ceded to Lithuania, and 501 square kilometers with 24,787 inhabitants were ceded to Poland.

In western Prussia 1942 square kilometers with 330,630 inhabitants were ceded to Danzig; and 15,864 square kilometers with 964,704 inhabitants were ceded to Poland.

In Pomerania nine square kilometers with 224 inhabitants were ceded to Poland.

In Posen, 26,041 square kilometers with 1,946,461 inhabitants were ceded to Poland.

In Silesia 315 square kilometers with 48,446 inhabitants were ceded to Czechoslovakia, and 3725 kilometers with 918,795 inhabitants to Poland.

In Schleswig-Holstein 3992 square kilometers with 166,348 inhabitants were ceded to Denmark.

In the Rhineland provinces 1035 square kilometers with 60,003 inhabitants were ceded to Belgium.

In Alsace-Lorraine 14,521 square kilometers with 1,874,014 inhabitants were ceded to France.

The German colonies of 2,952,900 square kilometers and 12,293,300 inhabitants were ceded to Great Britain, France, Belgium, Japan and China.

The Saar, 1910 square kilometers with 782,960 inhabitants is disputed.

General von Clauss left no doubt that, in the opinion of the military class, these territories were improperly taken and are now claimed again. Nor is there any doubt that, although he was not speaking officially, a large part of the German people, if not the whole, is ready to demand the return of these lands. What is particularly disturbing is the inclusion of Alsace and Lorraine as well as Eupen and Malmédy in these revendications, since the Locarno pacts were believed to have settled their fate. It does not of course follow that violence is contemplated, or even that immediate negotiations of an official character are envisaged. But it is nevertheless plainly indicated that many Germans believe that the treaty which deprived them of these lands reposes not on the foundations of justice but of force.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

H. Martin Niemoeller, Pasadena, Calif.
Marion A. Warren, Waterville, Maine.
Mary E. Warren, Waterville, Maine.
Mary W. Dunham, Caribou, Maine.
Virginia W. Dunham Somes, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Ida Swan, Devils Lake, N. D.
A. E. Swan, Devils Lake, N. D.
Joseph Shapiro, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian M. Shapiro, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. A. G. Wooden, Rochester, N. Y.
A. G. Wooden, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. C. E. Wooden, Bradford, R. I.
C. E. Wooden, Bradford, R. I.
Mrs. Dora M. Wentworth, Norwood, Ohio.
M. J. Book, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Laura K. Book, Dallas, Texas.
Mrs. Clayton Bion Craig, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clayton Bion Craig, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Ida Lucke Wilbur, Baltimore, Md.
William H. Wilbur, Baltimore, Md.
Eusebia Krise, New York, N. Y.
L. M. Bull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Sue M. Bull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Lydia Bull, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Mrs. Rubie N. Jordan, Portsmouth, Va.
Seymour B. Bunker, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Lulu B. Bunker, Richmond, Va.
Mrs. Edward W. Dolf, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Eula L. Lowe, Hollywood, Calif.
Miss Evelyn Karbowsky, Detroit, Mich.
Miss Ruth Karbowsky, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Bertha Karbowsky, Detroit, Mich.
Fred Barkowsky, Detroit, Mich.
Fred Karbowsky Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Willard Karbowsky, Detroit, Mich.
Edward Karbowsky, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Jessie Whitehead, London, Eng.
William T. Cheswell, Brookline, Mass.
Mrs. Lois A. Friday, Fennville, Mich.
Mrs. Bessie H. Leland, Fennville, Mich.
Mrs. Louise Steven, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. Maud Stoll, Marion, Ind.
Mrs. Blanche J. Fraenkel, Bronx, New York
Louis Fraenkel, Bronx, New York, N. Y.
Miss Bertha P. Salchli, Erie, Penna.
Mildred D. Everett, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Hazel H. Dister, Canton, Ohio.
Mrs. Marie H. Miller, Canton, Ohio.
Robert F. Miller, Canton, Ohio
Mrs. Norman Grein, Battle Creek, Mich.
Norman Grein, Battle Creek, Mich.
Mrs. Jack Sala, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. Jennie M. Roberts, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Mrs. Bertha C. Asquith, Fall River, Mass.
Miss Mary M. Springer, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Gertrude L. Springer, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Charlotte G. St. Germain, Pawtucket, R. I.
Mrs. W. E. Cender, Swampscott, Mass.
G. H. Whitlock, Swampscott, Mass.
Elisabeth Tabor Hill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mrs. Cora B. Renneker, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Emma Muehlenhard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
M. Ruth Draper, Norwood, Ohio.
Mrs. Anna V. Francis, Easton, Penna.
Mrs. A. C. Hustler, San Francisco, Calif.
A. C. Hustler, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Virginia R. Gerber, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma M. Gerber, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. Phillip Anker, Maplewood, N. J.
Miss Lieber Anker, Maplewood, N. J.
Harriet M. Linard, Michigan City, Ind.
Irene S. Rohder, Michigan City, Ind.
Barbara Watts, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Harry E. Watts, Providence, R. I.
Miss Ada Graham, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Ethel M. Jellison, East Orange, N. J.
Miss Hilda L. Davis, New York, N. Y.

McAdoo and Tubbs Win in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 (AP)—Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo, member of the Woodrow Wilson Cabinet, and Mr. Tallant Tubbs, San Francisco rope manufacturer, will be opponents in the November election for the California Senate seat held by Senator Samuel M. Shortridge, Republican.

With only 336 precincts unrecorded of the State's 10,531, returns from Tuesday's primary indicated definitely the nomination of Mr. Tubbs, Republican, and Mr. McAdoo, Democrat, and the defeat of Mr. Shortridge, for 12 years California's junior Senator. More than half the State's record number of 2,665,000 registered voters participated.

All but one incumbent representative seeking renomination appeared safely ahead of opponents.

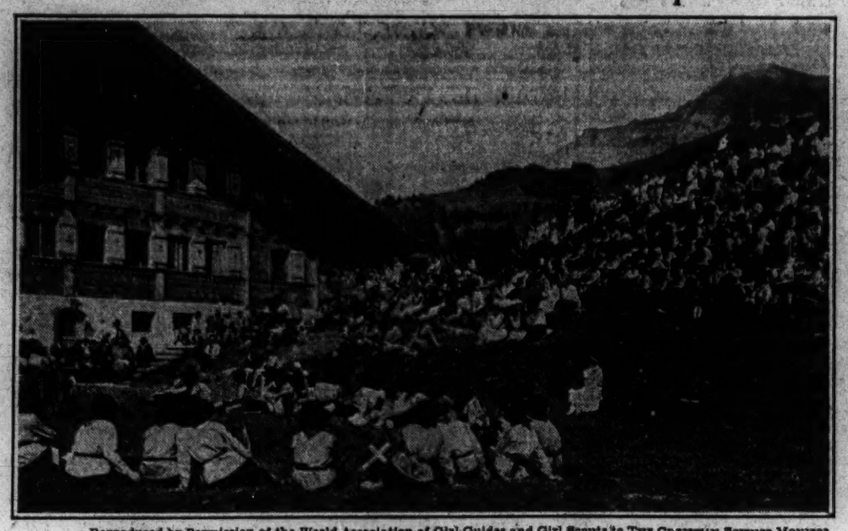
DALLAS, Texas, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Texas election bureau tabulation shows Mrs. Miriam A. (Ma) Ferguson leading Gov. Ross S. Sterling by 2398 votes for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination with virtually complete returns but the Governor declares he has obtained a majority of "all the votes lawfully cast."

Coincident with an announcement last night by the bureau it would tabulate no more returns until Saturday, the Governor issued a formal statement charging thousands of illegal votes had been cast in the Aug. 27 runoff primary and "gross errors" had occurred in the count.

GRAF ZEPPELIN AT BRAZIL

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin arrived today, completing the flight from Friedrichshafen, Ger., in three days.

Where the Password Is Friendship



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CROWD GATHERED FOR OPENING OF GIRL SCOUT CHALET IN SWITZERLAND

Swiss Chalet of Girl Scouts And Guides Dedicated in Alps

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SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By S. J. WARNER

Editor "The Council Fire"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELBODEN, Switz.—Girl Guides and Girl Scouts are now the happy owners of an international home which is the joint possession of members of the 29 countries of the World Association.

This delightful Swiss châlet, situated on the lower slopes of the mountains facing Adelboden, has been given, and endowed for three years, by Mrs. James Storrow, of Boston, Mass. It is built entirely of wood, with overhanging eaves protecting it against snow. It appears snugly tucked into the hill on one side, but on the other a deep balcony overlooks the valley and the village beyond. The wall, on the entrance side, bears the motto, "Gott behutet dieses Hus, and all y gingen hyn und us." (God protect this house and all who come in and go out).

On the day of the opening ceremony, recently the hillside adjoining the châlet was covered with people, the bright blue uniforms of the Swiss Guides making a brilliant splash of color against the green grass and the distant snow-covered mountains.

Seats on the west were occupied by the Chief Scout, Lord Robert Baden-Powell; the World Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell; M. Dinichet, Chef de la Division des Affaires Etrangers, representing the President of the Swiss Republic; M. Pinen, President of the Commune, representatives of many of the Legations, and others. In another group were members of the World Committee of the Guide and Girl Scouts World Association, and of their World Bureau Staff.

The opening speech was made by Miss Ida de Herrenschwand, the Swiss Guider who, with the architect, Mr. von Sinner, deyised and furnished the châlet, and who is now remaining as Guider in Charge.

The Swiss National Commissioner, Miss Yvonne Achard, expressed the delight of the Swiss Guides that once again an organization, having as its ideals peace and charity, should have elected to have its international center in their country.

After a speech by the representative of the President, Lord Baden-Powell, mounted the steps of the châlet amid tremendous applause.

"We are here," he said, "to open this beautiful home which has been provided, thanks to the generosity and forethought of Mrs. James Storrow, for the Girl Guides and Girl Scouts of all nations.

"It will, in effect, be a school of universal good will and understanding among the future women of the world.

"Everywhere today men are striving through leagues and legislation to restore harmony and happiness to a world torn and worn out by war. But leagues and legislation are of little avail unless there is behind them the spirit of toleration and amity on the part of the people themselves.

"We of the older generation desire peace from fear of war or from desire for commercial prosperity; but the only true foundation for peace is love for one another. As yet this spirit forms no part of the education of the younger generation as it should do if it is really to come into being. It is true that the churches preach it as a precept; but the school teaching of history still recalls the quarrels and battles of the past.

"We need a practical training in unselfish good will for the future. This training we have in embryo in the Girl Guide and Boy Scout movement, which is now established in almost every civilized country.

"The opening of this châlet means, therefore, the opening of a school of good will among the future women of all nations. The leaders will gather here, in this beautiful and inspiring center, as Guides from all countries to meet for recreation and to learn Guiding; but they will go forth from here as apostles to all nations to spread the ideal, and the practice of selfless good will and comradeship for others, regardless of any differences of country, creed or class.

"This new spirit is one which is vitally needed in the world today. Patriotism for one's country is a noble aspiration, but often there is the danger of its becoming selfishly narrow in its outlook. The need then is for a wider outlook and of friendly understanding towards others.

"This spirit is essential if we are to have peace and happiness in the world. This spirit, too, has a higher attribute—it is the spirit which is essential for bringing about God's reign upon earth—the reign of peace and good will among men.

"Therefore from my heart I wish success to the châlet."

The Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, after expressing the thanks of the whole movement to the donor, received a specially made trefoil key, and cutting the ribbon which barred the way to the door, she entered the house, thus taking possession of the châlet for the Guides and Girl Scouts of the world.

The day closed with delightful displays and a camp fire, and from the windows of the châlet lights twinkled cheerily, sending out welcoming rays into the dark night.

[This is one of a series of articles on Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Guide activities published on the first four Thursdays of each month. On Sept. 8 the article will deal with United States Sea Scouts.]

Mississippi Labor Inquiry Started

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—Charges that Negro laborers work under "conditions of virtual slavery" on Mississippi River flood control projects today again were subjects of a federal investigation.

Brig.-Gen. Harley D. Ferguson of Vicksburg, Miss., president of the Mississippi River Commission, was making the inquiry by direction of Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of engineers. It was ordered by Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, after complaints to President Hoover from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

This organization said a special investigator surveyed flood control construction camps between Memphis and New Orleans. "Abuses found to be general," according to the association investigator, were: Long hours, wages as low as 10 cents an hour for 12 to 14 hours work daily, overcharging through camp commissaries, unsanitary living conditions and physical violence.

Georgia Is Called a Kingdom Under Present Constitution

State Bar Association Head Pleading for Change Declares Each County Now Is Practically an Independent Government in Itself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Making a strong plea for a new state constitution, Mr. Marion Smith, president of the Georgia Bar Association, told the Exchange Club here that the present situation makes each country "practically an independent government in Georgia."

The present Georgia constitution dates from 1877 and now carries more than 100 amendments, Mr. Smith brought out. He quoted the late Justice James K. Hines of the Georgia Supreme Court as having said that "such amendments have converted the constitution into a legal conundrum that no court can solve." The following changes were among those Mr. Smith specified as most important to be brought out in a new constitution:

"1. Give the Governor the appointing power over all heads of departments of the State so that he will really be Chief Executive of the State, treating the heads of departments as his Cabinet, as is the case with federal executives.

"2. Give the Governor some real supervisory power over local law enforcement officers of the counties so that he can carry out his oath of office to take care that the laws are executed. Each county is practically a separate independent government in Georgia, so far as the administration of the law is concerned, with no supervision whatever in the state Government.

"3. To reduce the size of the General Assembly to more workable limits and to have its membership bear some relationship to population."

To clear up this tangle by further amendments seems hopeless Mr. Smith affirmed favoring the proposition of getting "as high class constitutional convention as possible and framing a new constitution."

This new constitution, Mr. Smith said, should contain a simple statement of basic constitutional rights of the individual developed in the history of American and British peoples; a bill-of-rights; a simple general statement of the executive branch of the government; a simple general statement with respect to the legislative branch and a simple general statement with respect to the judicial branch.

"It is possible in the case of a state constitution," he stated, "a few other general provisions are desirable, but to go much further than the foregoing suggestions is to load the constitution with matter which should be the subject of legislation; to make changes with respect to such other matters abnormally difficult, and to place executive restriction on the different branches of the government."

HORSES STAGE COMEBACK

ELK CITY, Kan., Sept. 1 (AP)—Old Dobbin is staging a comeback in Elk City. Acceding to persistent requests, the manager of a local store has installed eight hitching posts and a watering trough in a vacant lot back of the building.

Sale Extraordinary
Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

Must be sold before September 6

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE, we shall sell to person submitting highest firm offer before September 6 a beautiful wooded point, 3 islands, 2 sandy beaches, comfortable cottage, five bedrooms and bath, fully furnished, deep water pier, 32-ft. launch—at least five additional house sites—in all, about 25 acres—situated at the south entrance to Moultonboro Bay and known as the Fales Estate.

Purchased many years ago while there was still opportunity for discriminating selection of sites on this most popular and fascinating of New England lakes, this charming property (almost opposite the Bald Peak Club), with its glorious views in three directions, its safe harbor, sandy beaches, magnificent trees and wooded islands (one 2 acres in extent), its seclusion with easy accessibility, is one of the most interesting and delightful spots in this famous vacation land.

Open for inspection Saturday, Sunday and Monday from 2 to 5 P. M. Submit offers to BARTOL PARKER, Bald Peak Colony Club, Melvin Village, N. H., or FRANK J. COUHIG, Melvin Village. Tel. 4 ring 15.

The trustee reserves the right to reject unreasonable offers in his discretion.

BARTOL PARKER

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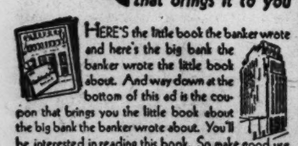
A little message about a book about a bank and the coupon that brings it to you



HERE'S the little book the banker wrote and here's the big bank the banker wrote the little book about. And way down at the bottom of this ad is the coupon that brings you the little book about the big bank the banker wrote about. You'll be interested in reading this book. So make good use of the coupon. Cut it out with a knife or pair of scissors. Fill it in, mail to us and the book will be sent you. It's free, no obligation. Of course, it's only fair to say what the book is about. To begin with, it's about money, interest on money and the difference between mere interest and interest compounded quarterly. It gives definite figures and tells why your money is so safe ... safer than a safe ... and so certain sure of generous interest return. It tells, too, how to bank by mail. Simple as A B C. No red tape. Just a safe, easy way that enables you to take full advantage of generous interest, absolute safety and all the facilities of this 62 year old savings institution. Same as though you lived right here in Albany. Mail the coupon today for your copy of the little book about the big bank the banker wrote about. Here's the coupon. Fill it in and mail it today. Now, if you will. You'll be real glad you did.

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On the Boardwalk. 1000 rooms. Garage. Bathing from hotel. Beach cabanas. Ocean Decks. Cool lounges. Music. Dancing. Delicious food. Golf. Fishing. American and European Plans. WRITE or PHONE 4-0141.

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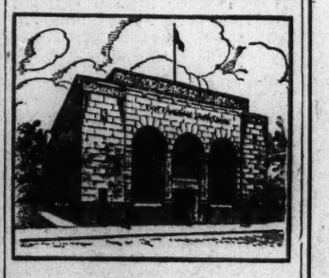

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OUR DAILY FOOD, A & P's radio program for women who keep house, is broadcast every week-day morning at 9:30 Eastern Standard Time over N. B. C. stations.

UNITED STATES GOLFERS LEAD

Hold an Advantage in Walker Cup Scotch Foursomes

WALKER CUP GOLF COMPETITION (SCOTCH FOURSOMES AT 36 HOLES)

Jess W. Sweetser and George J. Voigt, United States, 3 up on Rex W. and W. Lister Hartley, Great Britain, at end of 18 holes.

Gus Moreland and Charles H. Seaver, United States, 7 up on John deForest and Capt. T. A. (Tony) Torrance, Great Britain, at the end of 18 holes.

Capt. Francis deS. Ouimet and George T. Dunlap Jr., United States, 5 up on John A. Stout and John Burke, Great Britain, at the end of 18 holes.

Donald K. Moe and William R. Howell, United States, 7 up on Eric A. Fiddian and Eric McRuvie, Great Britain, at the end of 18 holes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 1—Finishing the first half of the four foursome matches which opened the Seventh Walker Cup golf match between the United States and Great Britain this morning on the links of The Country Club, Clyde Park, the American team led by Francis deS. Ouimet was away to a fine start in defense of the trophy which Uncle Sam has won every year since it was first put up for competition in 1922. The second 18 holes of the foursome are being played this afternoon and the British players will have to better margins of all the way from 3 to 7 up in order to defeat their United States rivals.

Two of the competitions found United States teams leading by 7 up at the end of the first half of the matches. Gus Moreland, the Dallas (Texas) star who was picked for the team after he had won the Western amateur title last week, and Charles H. Seaver of Stanford University and a member of the Cardinals' football team, were paired together and they surprised the spectators by finishing the first 18 holes with a margin of 7 up over John deForrest, the present British amateur champion and T. A. (Tony) Torrance, the captain of the British team. The other American team with a similar advantage was that of Donald K. Moe, famous University of Oregon star, and William R. (Billy) Howell, Washington & Lee University star, which was leading Eric A. Fiddian and Eric McRuvie, Great Britain, at half time.

Capt. Francis deS. Ouimet and George T. Dunlap Jr., United States amateur champion and former intercollegiate champion, respectively, had a comfortable lead of 5 up over John A. Stout and John Burke, respectively; while Jess W. Sweetser and George J. Voigt, who opened the competition against Rex. W. and W. Lister Hartley of Great Britain, had the smallest margin of the United States forces, being 3 up on their British rivals.

The high lights of the morning play were as follows:

In the Sweetser-Voight vs. the Hartley brothers match, Voigt holed a 10-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the 290-yard sixth hole. Sweetser holed an 8-foot putt for a birdie 2 on the twelfth. Rex Hartley holed a 25-foot putt for a birdie 4 on the fourteenth to be followed by a 40-foot putt for a birdie 2 on the sixteenth by Sweetser. Voigt played a great iron shot five feet from the pin on the seventeenth.

Torrance-de Forest vs. Seaver-Moreland match: Seaver holed a 12-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the sixth hole. Torrance chipped a shot three feet from the pin for a birdie 4 on the eleventh, and Moreland holed a 6-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the fifteenth.

Ouimet-Dunlap vs. Stout-Burke match: Going out Ouimet played the second shot one foot from the pin for a birdie 3 on the 445-yard third hole. On the next hole, Ouimet holed a 20-foot putt for a birdie 3. Dunlap holed a 10-foot putt for a birdie 2 on the sixteenth.

Moe-Howell vs. Fiddian-McRuvie match: Going out Moe holed an 18-foot putt for a birdie 3 on the sixth.

HOWELL DEFEATS GOLF CHAMPIONS

QUADRANGULAR INTERNATIONAL GOLF STANDING

	Won	Lost
Scotland	3	0
England	2	1
Ireland	1	2
Wales	0	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TROON, Scot.—Henry R. Howell, the Welsh amateur golf champion, was the outstanding individual player in the quadrangular international golf championship which was retained here, by Scotland, during the week ending Aug. 6. Howell gained three successes in the singles for Wales, which he captained, and all were against national champions. The first was against Eric McRuvie, the Irish open amateur champion, who was playing as first man for Scotland; the second was Eric Fiddian, holder of the English native amateur championship; and the third John Burke, who has been Irish champion. All the three defeated players are members of the British Walker Cup team for U. S. A. and this was their last serious tournament before sailing from Liverpool, Aug. 13.

Scotland had a great tussle with England in the last match of the series before it won the championship. Fifteen matches were contested and six of them were halved, the home country gaining the odd victory in the nine remaining games. The scores were:

Scotland defeated England by 5 games to 4—6 halved.

Scotland defeated Ireland by 11 games to 4.

Scotland defeated Wales by 9 games to 6.

England defeated Ireland by 12 games to 3.

England defeated Wales by 11 games to 3—1 halved.

Ireland defeated Wales by 9 games to 5—1 halved.

ENGLISH WOMEN WIN FINALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAY HEAD, N. J., Sept. 1—Mrs. J. Bernard Pittman of London, Eng., yesterday won the women's Jersey coast tennis championship on the courts of the Bay Head Yacht Club when she defeated her touring partner, Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Suffolk, Eng., in the final, 6—6, 6—4. The two English women then teamed up to win the doubles honors, defeating Edith Moore of Montclair and Mrs. Harrison Smith of Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—4.

STORIE REPLACES LINTON

HAZLETON, Penna., Sept. 1 (AP)—The Hazleton Club of the New York-Pennsylvania League announced last night the return of catcher Claud Linton to the Baltimore team of the International League. His place will be taken by Catcher Howard Storie, a recruit from the Boston Red Sox, for the remainder of the season.

Four Overtime Matches In Pro Golf Tournament

Walter C. Hagen and Al Watrous Are Eliminated After Record-Breaking Struggles in First-Round Matches

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 1 (AP)—The wildest orgy of overtime matches in the history of modern golf shook professional championship play yesterday, tumbling Walter C. Hagen and Al Watrous out of the title drive after dramatic, record-breaking struggles.

Hagen, seeking his sixth professional championship, fell after a stirring battle that did not end until the forty-third green, where his stubborn rival, John Golden, of Noroton, Conn., rolled in a 10-foot putt for a birdie 4. Watrous was eliminated by wee Bobby Cruickshank of New York, who waged an uphill battle seldom equaled in golf to win on the forty-first hole.

Both engagements, which capped a day of upsets that victimized such stars of the professional world as Horton Smith of Chicago, Charles Lacey of New York, Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., and Denny Shute of Cleveland, runnerup in the 1931 final at Providence, broke all records for overtime golf.

Hagen's losing battle against Golden won the gallery that stormed over the course; but it was Cruickshank who fought the greatest fight. With only 13 holes of the regulation distance of 36 holes to travel, the Detroit professional had Cruickshank 9 down; on the fourth green, he felt sorry for his rival and conceded a six-foot, downhill putt for a half that most any golfer would have missed eight times out of 10. That seemed to be the spark that speeded up Cruickshank's game. He won nine of the next 11 holes, forcing Watrous to hole out long putts to get those two halves, and then went on to win on the forty-first green.

Two more extra hole matches were fought, Reggie Myles, from Ashland, Ohio, supplied the first by traveling 37 holes to upset Horton Smith, while Vincent Eldred of Pittsburgh defeated Runyan on the thirty-eighth.

Until the orgy of overtime matches, Olin Dutra, medalist from Santa Monica, Calif., had provided the fireworks with a 9-and-8 rout of George Smith, Chicago. An even greater golfer than he was yesterday when he scored 71-69—140 for the medal, Dutra reeled off a 66, 6 under par, in the morning to get an eight-hole lead, and then with par golf in the afternoon to freeze out his rival.

So devastating has been the championship struggle that today found only four of the qualifiers of the 1931 title struggle in the running. They were Creavy, Golden, Dudley and Abe Espinosa of Chicago. The summary:

U. S. PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Herman Barron, Port Chester, N. Y., defeated Neil McIntyre, Indianapolis, Ind., 8 and 7.

Ed Dudley, Wilmington, Del., defeated Joe Turnesa, New York, 8 and 7.

Olin Dutra, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated George Smith, Chicago, 9 and 8.

Henry Picard, Charleston, S. C., defeated Charles Lacey, New York, 6 and 4.

Reggie Myles, Ashland, Ohio, defeated Horton Smith, Chicago, 1 up (37 holes).

Al Collins, Kansas City, defeated Gunnar Nelson, Rockford, Ill., 6 and 5.

Ralph Stonehouse, Indianapolis, defeated Victor Ghezzi, Rumson, N. J., 6 and 5.

Tom Creavy, Albany, N. Y., defeated John Hines, New York, 7 and 6.

Frank Walsh, Chicago, defeated Ted Longworth, Texarkana, Texas, 7 and 6.

Abe Espinosa, Chicago, defeated Eddie Schultz, Troy, N. Y., 4 and 3.

John Perelli, San Francisco, defeated Densmore Shute, Cleveland, 3 and 2.

Bobby Cruickshank, New York, defeated Al Watrous, Detroit, 1 up (41 holes).

Gene Kunes, Hartford, Conn., defeated Craig Wood, Deal, N. J., 3 and 2.

Vincent Eldred, Pittsburgh, defeated Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. J. 1 up (38 holes).

John Kinder, Caldwell, N. J., defeated Joe Kirkwood, Philadelphia, 1 up.

John Golden, Norton, Conn., defeated Walter C. Hagen, 1 up (43 holes).

U. S. ACADEMIES TO PLAY AGAIN

Sign Three-Year Agreement on Own Eligibility Rule Clauses

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—United States Military and Naval Academies healed a five-year break yesterday in one of the oldest and finest of all intercollegiate athletic rivalries, and two great service football elevens will battle again at their own instigation Dec. 3 on Franklin Field, Philadelphia.

The weakening hostility of the two training academies for Uncle Sam's army and navy, all but swept away in two-post season contests between their football teams for charity in 1930 and 1931, was dissipated entirely yesterday as the superintendents of the two schools met in Philadelphia and signed a treaty of peace.

The disputed ground upon which they broke in December of 1927—the three-year eligibility rule for gridiron warriors—was left as it always had been up to the time Navy made it an issue. For three years, at least, each academy will make its own eligibility rules, the plan for which Army held out at the time of the break. The agreement signed yesterday runs through 1933 and 1934.

"Faced with a situation under which post-season football games are repeatedly played very late in the year to the detriment of the academic work of both institutions," said the official statement, "the military and naval academies have decided to arrange a three-year series of athletic contests.

"The arrangement is made without change in existing policies under which each institution fixes its own eligibility rules but without prejudice to any future position which either academy may take in the matter."

The statement was signed by Maj.-Gen. William D. Connor superintendent of the military academy, and Rear Admiral Thomas C. Hart, head of the naval academy.

Thus the two service schools, under political and public pressure almost from the moment of the break for renewal of a football classic that had grown into the most colorful climax of each football season, buried a fading disagreement in the common ground of each school working out its eligibility problems as it saw fit.

CHASSELS WINS DISTANCE SWIM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARGS, Scot.—Mirrlees Chassels of Polskshields won the 1932 long-distance swimming championship of Scotland, which was decided here in the Firth of Clyde. There were six starters, including two women, in this race over a triangular course of 2 miles 280 yards, and Chassels led from start to finish, to win in 36m. 59s. Conditions were far from favorable. Robert Wilson, a youthful swimmer from Dumbarton, finished second, 3m. 10s. behind the winner, and W. E. Barnie, a Portobello veteran, filled third place with a time of 41m. 31s. The two women competitors, Betty Wilson and Edith Warden, both came from Helensburgh and were widely congratulated for finishing the course in such adverse conditions. The sixth starter, Ian Dawnie, of the Glasgow Police, was forced to give up.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	85	55	.607
Columbus	78	62	.557
Indianapolis	76	66	.535
Kansas City	72	66	.522
Milwaukee	70	67	.511
Toledo	70	72	.493
Louisville	55	85	.393
St. Paul	53	86	.381

RESULTS AUG. 31

Minneapolis 7, Indianapolis 4.
Indianapolis 13, Minneapolis 2.
St. Paul 10, Louisville 0.
Columbus at Kansas City (postponed).
Only games scheduled.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Portland	90	63	.588
Los Angeles	84	68	.553
San Francisco	83	67	.553
Hollywood	84	69	.549
Sacramento	75	78	.490
Seattle	71	79	.473
Oakland	64	87	.424
Missions	56	96	.368

RESULTS AUG. 31

Seattle 5, Los Angeles 2.
Sacramento 10, San Francisco 2.
Hollywood 6, Oakland 1.
Portland 4, Missions 1.

A.H.G. Pope Makes Six New Records

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 1—Six new world's walking records were established at the White City Stadium last night by A. H. G. Pope, the English Amateur Athletic Association's seven-mile champion, who was competing in a special race organized by the Surrey Walking Club. All of Britain's best walkers up to 10 miles were competing in the event in an attempt at the record for one hour, and Pope, besides proving successful, broke the five, six, seven, and eight mile and 1000-meter records en route.

The times for five and six miles, which beat the previous world's best by G. E. Larner of Great Britain in London, Sept. 30, 1905, were 35m. 47 1-5s., and 43m. 7s., respectively. The times made by Larner were 36m. 1-5s., and 43m. 26 1-5s. Pope's 7-mile time was 50m. 28 4-5s., which beats the record of C. H. Goulding of Canada who returned 50m. 40 4-5s., made in New York Oct. 23, 1915. Pope's time for 8 miles was 58m, 4 3-5s., which beats Larner's 58m. 18 2-5s., while in an hour Pope covered 8 miles 474 yards 1 foot 3 inches against Larner's 8 miles 438 yards.

The time at 10,000 meters (about 576 yards over 6 miles) was 44m. 42 2-5s., which beats the previous quickest return made by G. Rasmussen, Denmark, in Denmark, Aug. 18, 1918, by 44 seconds.

One of the first to congratulate Pope on his magnificent walk was T. W. Green, Olympic walking champion in this year's games. A. A. Cooper, English A. A. A. two-mile champion, was also within the record when he retired exhausted at five miles. Cooper is a clubmate of Pope's in the Woodford Green Athletic Club and he set a fast pace for his companion for the first 4½ miles. He gave up shortly after, when Pope had taken the lead near the five-mile mark which Cooper crossed 6 4-5s. later than Pope but 1-5s. quicker than Larner.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Newark	94	52	.644
Baltimore	80	67	.544
Buffalo	78	69	.542
Montreal	75	69	.521
Rochester	75	70	.517
Jersey City	68	81	.443
Albany	64	82	.438
Toronto	50	95	.345

RESULTS AUG. 31

Buffalo 4, Newark 2.
Toronto 12, Jersey City 9.
Jersey City 5, Toronto 3.
Albany 11, Montreal 7.
Montreal 3, Albany 0.
Rochester 9, Baltimore 6.

MISS WINTHROP IN FINAL

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 (AP)—Two United States girl tennis champions yesterday won their way to the final round in the Merion Cricket Club tournament for girls. Katherine Winthrop, 18-year-old Boston star, who has won the United States indoor girls' championship twice, advanced to the last round by defeating the Philadelphia district titleholder, Cecile Bowes, 6—2, 6—1, while Gracyn W. Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., southern California champion and holder of the United States girls' hard court title, eliminated Fanny Goodyear of Springfield Center, N. Y., 6—4, 7—5.

TIED FOR LOW GROSS

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 1 (AP)—Arthur F. Lynch of New York and H. Law Weatherwax of Albany were tied with scores of 73 for the low gross in the qualifying round of the thirty-third annual amateur tournament for the Isham Cup at the Ekwanok Country Club. John E. Parker Jr., Yale University team member, of East Orange, N. J., ranked third with a 74. Other low scorers included R. D. Brooks, Providence R. I., 75; A. L. Schomp Jr., Plainfield, N. J., E. Warner Cockran, Baltimore, and J. F. Shaw, Plandome, L. I., 76 each, and A. L. Walker Jr., New York, 77.

ITALIAN TEAM WELCOMED

NAPLES, Italy, Sept. 1 (AP)—Italy's Olympic team made a triumphant return from Los Angeles today, cheering crowds lining the streets as the athletes paraded from the liner Saturnia, where they had received a formal welcome from Leandro Arpinati, president of the Olympic committee and Mussolini's undersecretary. Mussolini will receive the team tomorrow at Rome where a smiliar parade and welcome is planned.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS MEIJI

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP)—The University of Michigan baseball team today won its third victory in the four games played of its Japanese invasion, defeating Meiji University, to which it lost Tuesday, 8 to 7. The winners made 9 hits and 5 errors to 7 and 2 for the Japanese. Patchin, McNeal and Diffley were the batteries for Michigan; while Tadkoro, Kobayashi, Harinochi and Futatsuki and Nakamura served for Meiji.

EASTERN Y. C. REGAINS LEAD

Failure of Three Clubs to Follow Directions Helps Marblehead Crew

SEARS YACHTING CUP STANDING

	Points
Eastern Yacht Club	17½
Squantum Yacht Club	16½
Westerly Yacht Club	13
Vineyard Haven Yacht Club	12
Black Rock Yacht Club	11
Babylon Yacht Club	7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., Sept. 1—Crews from the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, and the Squantum Yacht Club of Quincy, representing the north and south shores of Massachusetts Bay, were practically tied for first place when, with four other trios of boys, they came out today in the final race for the United States junior championship and the custody for the coming year of the Sears Bowl. The boys from the Westerly Yacht Club had a fighting chance, but those from Vineyard Haven, Black Rock and Babylon had been practically eliminated after three days of racing.

The Eastern Yacht Club crew regained its leadership in the fourth race of Aug. 31, partially through a favorable shift in the breeze, but more especially through the failure of Westerly, Squantum and Babylon to follow directions and keep outside of a government mark half a mile from the finish.

The race was sailed over a seven-mile triangular course in a five-knot breeze, and at the start, which was a reaching affair, five of the six crews were over before the gun and had to return. Eastern was the quickest to whirl round and was soon in the lead, but just before reaching the first turn Squantum came up to weather and, establishing an overlap, turned inside.

All tacked across the bay in the beat to the second mark except Vineyard Haven which kept on, and Eastern, Babylon and Black Rock holding farther were given a decided lift to weather when the wind hauled. At the second mark, Eastern had a lead of nearly a minute, while Westerly turned just inside of Squantum, with Babylon a close fourth and Black Rock not far astern. The shift had placed Vineyard Haven far astern.

Half a mile from the finish was a spar buoy guarding Bird Island which Eastern was careful to avoid. Westerly, Squantum and Babylon reached along inside the buoy, and the other three crews flew protest flags as they crossed the line. There was no question raised and the three crews took the decision like good sportsmen. The summary:

UNITED STATES JUNIOR YACHTING CHAMPIONSHIP—Fourth Race

Club	Captain	El. Time
Eastern Y. C.,	C. Hovey Jr	1:31:30
*Westerly Y. C.,	D. E. Larkin Jr.	1:32:35
*Squantum Y. C.,	L. Van Dalen	1:33:42
Black Rock Y. C.,	J. W. Field	1:34:09
*Babylon Y. C.,	R. Howell	1:34:45
Vineyard Haven Y. C.,	F. B. Jewett	1:36:17

*Disqualified.

MEMPHIS LAWYER WINS TORONTO SWIM

TORONTO, Sept. 1 (AP)—George Blagden, young lawyer from Memphis, Tenn., who needed some money to get his practice going, today wore the crown as winner of the annual 15-mile Canadian national exhibition swim Marathon.

Negotiating the water of Lake Ontario with as little concern as if it had been the Mississippi, where he learned to swim, Blagden distanced the 15 miles in the record time of 7 hr. 19m. 52 3-5s., more than 20 minutes faster than the mark Marvin Nelson of Fort Dodge, Iowa, set two years ago, and won a prize of $7500 in cash.

Blagden led the race from about the five-mile mark as the field of 191 starters was reduced by about half in the early stages. His only serious competition came from Gianna Gambi, Toronto Italian, who finished second only about 100 yards behind him to win a prize of $2000.

The other finishers were Isador Spondor of Port Colborne, Ont., who won $700; Marvin Nelson, Fort Dodge, $500; Bill Goll, New York City, $200; and Harry Glancy, Cincinnati, Ohio, $100. Only a few others remained in the water when the six money places were filled and they were taken out at once.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	75	51	.595
Pittsburgh	69	60	.535
Brooklyn	70	62	.530
Philadelphia	65	66	.496
St. Louis	63	65	.492
Boston	63	68	.481
New York	59	70	.457
Cincinnati	55	77	.417

RESULTS AUG. 31

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	—10	19	2
New York	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	— 9	16	0

Batteries — Warneke, Tinning, Smith, Bush, Herrmann and Hartnett, Taylor; Fitzsimmons, Bell, Gibson and Hogan. Winning pitcher—Herrmann. Losing pitcher—Gibson. Umpires—Magerkurth and Quigley. Time—2h. 15m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	x	— 2	7	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 1	7	0

Batteries—Chagnon and Grace; Betts and Spohrer. Umpires—Klem and Pfirman. Time—1h. 21m.

AT CINCINNATI—First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	— 7	14	0
Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1	4	1

Batteries—Clark, Shaute and Lopez, Sukeforth; Frey, Kolp, Johnson and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Clark. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Reardon, Barr and Rigler. Time—1h. 46m.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	3	0	—11	19	2
Cincinnati	1	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	—10	15	1

Batteries—Thurston, Heimach, Quinn, Thomas, Shaute, Vance and Sukeforth, Picinich; Benton, Carroll, Johnson and Asby, Manion. Winning pitcher—Shaute. Losing pitcher — Carroll. Umpires — Barr, Rigler and Reardon. Time—2h. 48m.

BROTHER AND SISTER WIN TITLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust—Brother and sister now hold the major golf titles in South Australia—William S. Rymill and Katherine Rymill. This is the first time in the history of South Australian championship golf that both titles have been held in the one family, and particularly by such young players.

BINDA WINS BICYCLE RACE

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP)—Alfredo Binda of Italy, yesterday won the world's bicycle road race for the third time, pedaling the 43-mile circuit from near the Coliseum through the ancient castle towns in 7h. 1m. 28s. His average speed was 18.441 miles an hour. Bernot of Italy, was second; Frantz of Luxemburg, Germany, third.

BY-PLAYS

MATHEWSON AND WAGNER

EVERY once in a while the question comes up as to who was the greatest baseball player of all time, and as the years go on and baseball accumulates more and more history, the question will undoubtedly continue to come up at different times, and the more times the question is asked, the more times there will be new players who have flashed across the baseball horizon to be considered. It is now better than 50 years since the first of the major leagues began operations, and during that time many great players have come and gone, and there is little possibility of getting any unanimous decision as to who was the greatest player or greatest pitcher ever to play in the National or American League.

The fact that John J. McGraw, himself one of the great infielders of his day and one of the greatest of managers, has recently stated that he still stands by Christy Mathewson as the greatest pitcher of all time and Honus Wagner as the greatest player, has brought the question to light again. Manager McGraw has been closely connected with major-league baseball about as long as any man of today, and he can go back over some 40 of the 50-odd years major-league baseball has been operating, and his opinion will certainly carry great weight with the baseball fan. Disputing his claim is indeed a difficult task.

Mathewson, in his prime, was indeed a great pitcher, and, taking everything into consideration, was worthy of ranking at the top of the righthanders. A. G. Spalding, Charles Radbourne, Grover Cleveland Alexander, John W. Coombs, Charles A. Bender, John G. Clarkson and Walter Johnson, all have followers who would consider them as worthy of being in a list of the greatest; but Mathewson, no doubt, had a little on each of these when it came to all-round ability, and his "fade-away" ball gave him a delivery along the lines of that possessed by a lefthander. This was something not possessed by any other righthander in major-league baseball.

Few will not be willing to put Wagner at the top of the major-league players. With the possible exception of pitching, there was not a position that he could not play and play well. As a shortstop he covered all the territory between second and third base with the greatest of ease, and, when it comes to batting, his record will compare favorably with the best. He was also a far better base runner than the average fan realized.

BALL, BALL, WHO'S GOT THE BALL?

What is probably the most valuable lawn tennis ball in the world is reposing in a field somewhere in Kent County, England. But unfortunately, nobody knows which field. It happened this way. M. Loukanoff, who is a commercial airplane pilot, received a gift from his passengers. They were Suzanne Lenglen, one of lawn tennis's "immortals," Madame Mathieu, France's "No. 1" woman player at the present time, the great little Henri Cochet and Christian Boussus. As a souvenir of their journey, they presented M. Loukanoff with a ball, autographed by the outstanding players in the 1932 Wimbledon championships. In a subsequent flight this gift was accidentally dropped from the window of the pilot's cockpit. And, at the time of writing, no news of how, when or where it landed had come through.

MARY HEALEY THE TENNIS HEROINE

As some consolation for their defeats this year in the Wightman Cup matches against America and in the Wimbledon championships, England's women lawn tennis players credited themselves at Le Touquet recently with a good win over the pick of France's feminine talent. The heroine of the contest was little Mary Healey, who, on successive days, defeated Madame Mathieu, France's "No. 1," and Mlle. Adamoff, who is placed second in the French national ranking. Miss Healey's first set against the latter lady was an unusually strenuous affair. The score was 8—6, and the time required to arrive at this figure was 57 minutes. Some of the prodigious rallies went to 40 or 50 strokes. The effect of this battling was greater upon Mlle. Adamoff than upon her opponent, and, in the second set, the French girl gained only one game.

POLAND HAS A STAR TENNIS PLAYER

Poland's brightest lawn tennis star, Miss J. Jedrzejowska, has quite a name. That remark is not so facetious as it might appear, for, after making her début at Wimbledon, where she greatly impressed the critics, she went on to win the women's singles championships of Ireland and Wales for 1932. Tennis being now an extremely cosmopolitan game, it is not surprising that her opponent in the final of the Welsh event was a German girl, Fraulein Horn. The score was 8—6, 6—2. Miss Jedrzejowska, a player of sturdy stature, hits the ball severely and is indefatigable in the chasing of returns.

Mrs. Reinhardt Has Four-Stroke Lead

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—With a course-record-breaking 75 in her bag, Mrs. H. L. Reinhardt Jr. of the Northmoor Country Club held the chase in the 36-hole final of the tenth annual medal play championship tournament of the Women's Western Golf Association at Knollwood Country Club. Her brilliant score of yesterday's 18-hole round combined with her 87 of the opening day made a total of 162 to head the field by 4 strokes.

Mrs. Reinhardt, the medal title winner in 1924 and 1925 and the match play champion of 1915, 1918 and 1925, chipped five strokes from women's par going out in 35 and was one over par coming back in 40. Her card for the first nine showed six birdies and only hole over par.

Jean Armstrong of the Indian Hill Club, whose 83 led the first day's play, slipped to third place when she took an 86 yesterday, her total being 169. Second place was taken by Miss Rena Nelson of Exmoor C. C. with 87—79—166. Mrs. O. S. Hill of Kansas City, three times Western match play champion, cut her 87 down to 83, taking fourth position with 170.

SPRINGFIELD TIES WITH NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 1—Springfield, Mass., held New Orleans, La., to a 5-all tie in 12 innings here yesterday at the Municipal Stadium, in the second game of the American Legion junior baseball championship series of the United States. New Orleans won the first game Tuesday.

Yesterday's contest was featured by smart fielding on both sides. The New Orleans boys outhit their eastern rivals, 12 to 9, but could not break the tie before darkness set in. Fraiche, shortstop for the southern boys, hit a home run and two singles. Hansen, Springfield short fielder, had a triple and two singles.

AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

In'gs—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
New Orleans	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	—5	12	1
Springfield	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	—5	9	2

Batteries—Coffey and Siciliano; Schonacher, Diaz and Guillot. Umpires—Donnelly and Barry.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	91	38	.705
Philadelphia	80	51	.611
Washington	74	54	.578
Cleveland	72	58	.554
Detroit	65	62	.512
St. Louis	55	71	.437
Chicago	39	87	.310
Boston	37	92	.287

RESULTS AUG. 31

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0—	5	10	1
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—	4	12	0

Batteries—Hogsett, Uhle and Desautels; Freitas, Mahaffey and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Hogsett. Losing pitcher—Freitas. Umpires—Moriarty, Owens and Guthrie. Time—2h. 9m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	x—	7	12	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	8	6

Batteries—Thomas, Weaver and Maple; Gray and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Hildebrand and McGowan. Time—1h. 42m.

AMOSKEAG MANUFACTURING CO.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 31—Amoskeag Manufacturing Company is steadily increasing its number of employees as a result of increased orders. Since the reopening of the plant, after a three weeks' shutdown, several hundred operatives have been added to the rolls.

East Gains Lead In Tennis Series

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 1—Only the lesser of the tennis teams played yesterday when the annual intersectional matches between the East, mostly from the Eastern Lawn Tennis Association, and the West, as represented by California, were staged yesterday on the grass courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The doubles match, in which the newly crowned national champions, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., and Keith Gledhill, were to have played Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin, was postponed until this afternoon, when rain stopped play.

As expected, the East gained a lead as the result of two victories in the singles, but a newly organized doubles team composed of Joseph L. Coughlin and Lester R. Stoefen, kept the West in the running by defeating David N. Jones and Manuel Alonzo, in the first of the doubles matches. Jones, never a great doubles player, was decidedly off his game, and this gave the tall young Californians the advantage.

Francis X. Shields, varying from the most brilliant sort of play to extreme weakness, was carried to three sets by Elbert R. Lewis, when the latter caught the Davis Cup player off his steadiness after a hard-fought first set, and ran seven games in a row, to take the second set, 6—0, and lead in the third. But Shields utilized his service well for the balance of the match to win at 6—4, 0—6, 6—2. Then John W. Van Ryn, playing a backcourt game for the most part, tamed the fiery Jack P. Tidball by his sharpshooting whenever the Californian tried net play, and won at 6—2, 6—3.

The turf was very soft, and as a result the play was slow, all the players being inclined to slip when they tried for spectacular gets. This was also in favor of the West in the doubles, as Alonzo had to play with more caution than the Spaniard usually exercises. So Stoefen and Coughlin, who depend more on their reach and service, had the advantage, and won at 6—3, 11—9. Jones did better in the second set, and this made the score close.

EAST VS. WEST TENNIS MATCH SINGLES

Francis X. Shields, East, defeated Elbert R. Lewis, West, 6—4, 0—6, 6—2.

John W. Van Ryn, East, defeated Jack P. Tidball, West, 6—2, 6—3.

DOUBLES

Lester R. Stoefen and Joseph L. Coughlin, West, defeated David N. Jones and Manuel Alonzo, East, 6—3, 11—9.

STOKOWSKI TO OPEN MUSIC SEASON OCT. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1 — The forthcoming season of the Philadelphia Orchestra will be devoted almost entirely to the production of acknowledged masterpieces, according to an announcement just issued by the Orchestra Association.

Mr. Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the orchestra, will open the season Oct. 7, at the Academy of Music. During his absence from Jan. 13 to Feb. 27, Mr. Issay Dobrowen, conductor of the San Francisco Orchestra, will conduct. Mr. Eugene Ormandy, of the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Artur Rodzinski, of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, and Mr. Alexander Smallens will be the other conductors for the season.

Guye Captures Sculling Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MORTLAKE, Eng.—The 1932 annual race for the amateur singles sculling championship of the Thames was decided here when Dennis Guye of the London Rowing Club, won the title for the third time in succession.

This event, competed July 22, is open to all scullers of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland who are amateurs in the eyes of the Amateur Rowing Association, and is more widely known as the Wingfield sculls.

In 1830, Henry C. Wingfield presented a pair of silver sculls and he decreed that these sculls "should be held by the best sculler for the time being on condition of his rowing at half-flood from Westminster to Putney against all challengers annually on the tenth day of August forever."

This was subsequently altered and the race no longer takes place on August 10 but on varying dates in July. The course too has been changed several times and the race now takes place over the 4¼ miles used by Oxford and Cambridge in their annual race from Putney to here.

Many famous oarsmen have left their mark in the annals of this contest including H. T. Blackstaffe, the Olympic Games champion in 1908, who was successful in 1897, 1901, 1905, 1906 and 1908; Jack Beresford, junior, Olympic champion in 1924, the winner every year from 1920 until 1927; and Guy Nickalls, whose name is a household word in the row

THE HOME FORUM

A. 1.: A Road That Goes Straight to Scotland

LONG roads and short roads, wide roads and narrow roads, dirt roads and tarred roads, straight roads and twisty roads. Every road is different and in England every road has its own number.

There is A. 1, the Great North Road, that goes straight up to Scotland; A. 3 that goes to Cornwall; A. 5 to Holyhead, the Watling Street of the Romans; and so on for a thousand or two until the authorities thought they had enough A's and called the rest B.

But, of all the roads in England that are important enough to have only one figure, the Great North Road is the one I know best, at least during its first two hundred miles. And most people who know it will, I think, agree with me, that it is a dull road. There is no wonderful scenery, there are no deep, mysterious woods beside it, no hills to speak of. The beautiful little villages and old picturesque bridges over the rivers have been left on one side by the wide new by-pass roads. The corners and curves are being rapidly eliminated. For an English road, it is remarkably straight.

Of course, there is Stamford. One would have to travel far to find a more lovely town; and, perhaps because I love it, it is always an important point on my journeys. In going north, I feel I am really away when I get between its gray stone houses and, when returning, London seems almost at hand as I cautiously negotiate its twisting streets. Actually it is eighty-nine miles away.

But, in spite of the rather featureless country, to me the Great North Road is full of interest. Almost every time I travel over it, I leave behind me one more landmark, one more spot with which I have become intimate and which I will greet with affection on my future journeyings.

There is the inn at Eaton Socon, where we stopped for breakfast one summer's morning when we left London early in the big gray car, in order to get to our destination, three hundred miles away, in good time for dinner. And the little hotel at Newark, where I have twice found shelter in the days when the way was unfamiliar and fog had overtaken me. There are other inns, too, that have sheltered and fed me and which I greet every time I pass, because of the recollection of their good hospitality.

Many are the garages as well, with which I have more than the nodding acquaintance acquired when filling up with petrol, garages where small or sometimes large repairs have been made. Some of them remain forever the same, others add on bits here and bits there, sometimes growing beyond all recognition and even building hotels beside them.

Then there is the last lamp post in Stamford on the way north, under whose benign light I stopped one foggy November night because I was tired of running off the road on the wrong side, and was loath to draw up by the wayside, in case a lorry should overlook my baby car in the thick mist. I remember it was about four o'clock in the morning when I reached Stamford. The square was crowded with lorries and other heavy traffic that makes use of the empty roads at night, whose drivers had given up the unequal contest with the fog. It was a good lamp post and I was grateful for it. A policeman on patrol duty came and chatted for a while. When the fog cleared and rain began to fall, I went on. And, because my battery had almost given out, it was easier to drive with no lights at all than with the faint dazzle of the side lights. Shall I ever travel up that road without seeing again the pale ribbon of its wet surface against the dusky blackness of the grass beside it? We made steady though slow progress, but I was not sorry when, at seven o'clock, the dawn light began to creep over the sky.

However, that bit of road has more by which to remember it than that night journey; because in a thick copse beside the road spindle berries ripen—lovely things, bursting their rosy-pink shells in October to show the flaming orange of the pip inside. And blackberries, too, shiny and juicy, if one has time to stop and pick them.

Further on there is another wood, just a little copse, so sparse that I had passed it many a time without dreaming of its hidden treasure. But one April day the car needed oil and I filled up, from a spare can, beside that little wood. Then, wandering in, I discovered that it was carpeted with violets—white violets that I had not found wild since I was a child—and purple ones of different shades, adding their sweet fragrance to the already woodsy smell of even so small an assembly of trees.

Then, too, there are the landmarks where I have stopped for picnic meals. There is the little lane where I had lunch the first time I drove to London alone. It took nearly two days to do the three hundred miles from Westmorland, that I now do comfortably in nine hours. There is the little stream, passing under the road beside which on another occasion I ate sandwiches that had become well soaked with petrol from a leaking spare can! There is the spot where I shared a meal with a man who hailed me near Doncaster and asked for a lift. I took him in and found that he had just got a job in London, but no money for fares; so depended on the good nature of his fellow man to get him there. Although not particularly prepossessing, he was honest and grateful, refusing all offers of assistance except a seat in the car and a little food.

About five miles north of Grantham, there is to me a historic little slope. So slight a slope it is that no ordinary traveller would notice its existence. But once, on a night journey back to London, I stopped for supper in a tiny lane near the bottom. And because the magneto of the car was weak, the engine refused to start when I wanted to proceed. So I pushed and discovered the slope! Having pushed my little motorcar nearly to the top, I conceived the, to me, intelligent idea of putting her into reverse and letting her run backward. It was only when she got to the bottom and had not started that I realized that it was not an intelligent idea after all. Again I pushed, but it seemed no longer a slope that she had to go up but a precipitous mountain. However, we reached the summit eventually and gliding down the other side she started. Shall I ever pass that spot without a smile?

So many times have I journeyed over this road at all times of the day and night, in wet weather and in fair, on windy days and calm days, that I boast that I could drive up it with my eyes shut. But a few miles south of Retford the main road makes a right-angle turn, and I have a little chuckle every time I take that corner now. It was here, one dark and foggy night in December, that, taking a large car I had never driven before back to its owner in York, I did not take that right-hand turn but proceeded by the little road that goes straight on, and wandered over half Nottinghamshire before I found A. 1 again! Leaving the car with its owner, I took the one o'clock train south and arrived in London at six in the morning. The stars were sparkling in a cloudless sky and, under the few lights still burning, frosty particles gleamed and glittered like diamonds. It was too good a morning to waste, so I walked home while the dawn slowly dimmed the stars. Dark forms of men and women took shape and the few echoing footsteps, that sounded so isolated when I left the station, gradually merged into the general rumble of the awakening city.

Yes, perhaps the Great North Road is a dull road, but can anything ever be dull when it is so fraught with happy memories and there is still scope for discovery?

F. R.

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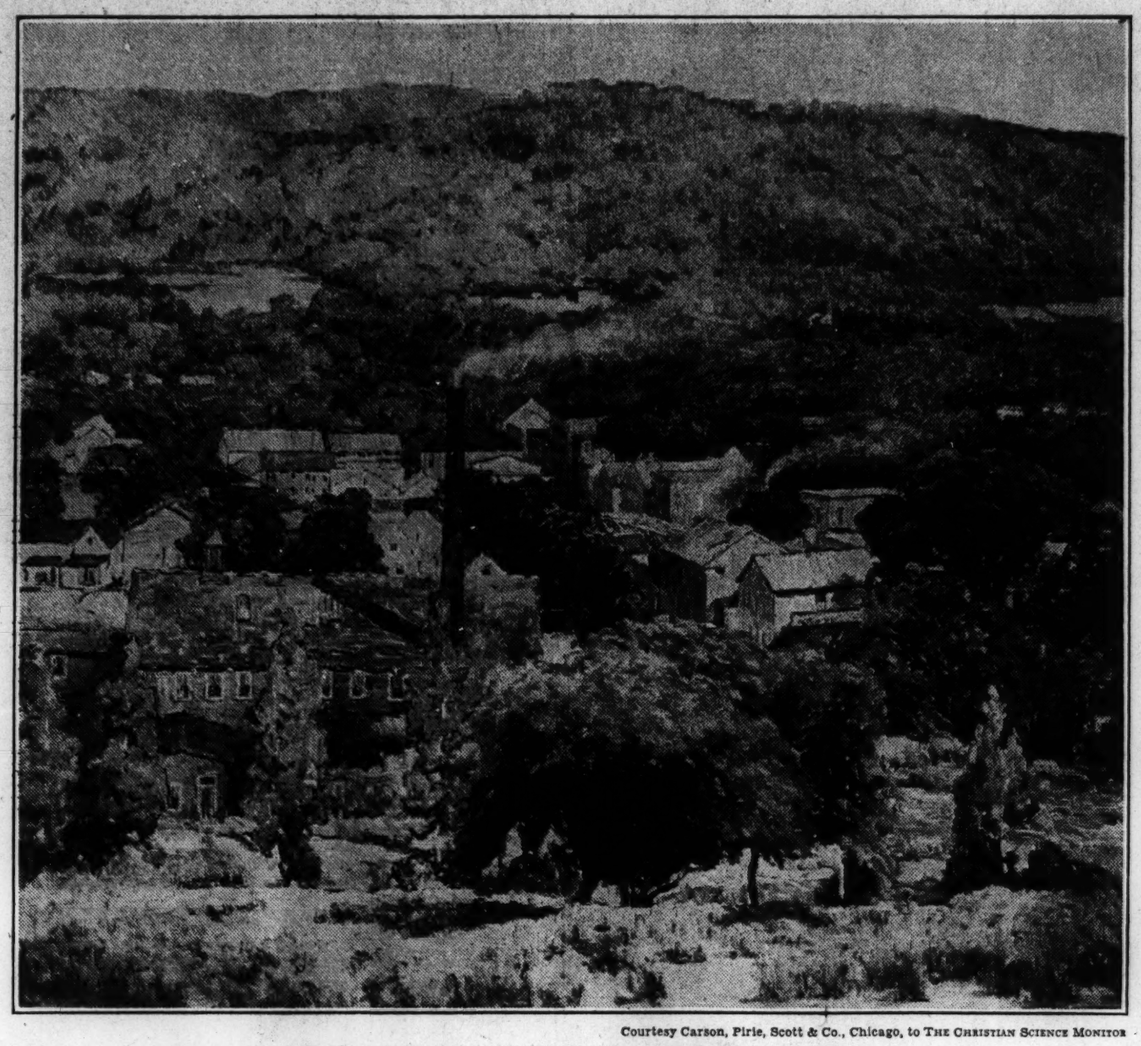

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"Factory Village": From a Painting by Harriet R. Lumis

The Age of Bronze

Arms, furniture, jewelry and gems have come down to us from distant ages, to show their makers' skill in carving, while pottery in a hundred varied patterns, and even bits of decorated plaster, have served to prove the cunning of the earliest Greek fingers with the brush; not to forget those more homely arts of the loom and embroidery-frame which Homer loves to describe and for which the Athenian women became so famous in the making of Athens' sacred peplos.

Although some of these products of art are unfortunately lost to us forever through the perishableness of their material, and others are not nearly so well preserved among the ruins of ancient Athens as they are at other places, existing chiefly in tiny fragments that have lodged in the crevices of rock, there are enough evidences to show that these arts did exist in Homeric Athens, and compare quite favorably with those of Agamemnon's princely abode.

If it is not going too far to draw one more illustration from the better preserved monuments of the Atreid capital, we may restore a scene upon the Athenian Acropolis with details borrowed from the ruins of Argolic palaces and the lines of Homer.

We must picture the lordly abode of the Athenian princes as something far more than an aggregation of massive walls and colonnaded courts. Those walls, severe and plain without, blazed within a revetment of curiously wrought metal or brilliantly colored plaster.

The doors, incased in beaten bronze, swung upon hinges of the same material; the handles, too, were richly wrought in gold or silver.

The walls were massy brass; the cornice high
Blue metals crowned in colors of the sky;
Rich plates of gold the fading doors incase;
The pillars silver on a brazen base;
Silver the lintels deep projecting o'er;
And gold the ringlets that command the door.

If this famous description of the house of Alcinous, from Homer's *Odyssey*, were our only warrant for imagining this lavish use of beaten metal with enrichments in gold and silver, many would doubtless be disposed to say that the Homeric picture was drawn from the realm of pure imagery, although the very mention of these methods of decoration and the poets' minute description of the exquisiteness of the craftsmanship with which they are applied are enough to prove beyond a doubt the existence of such modes of architectural adornment in their day. But these elaborate and brilliant poetical reproductions have been brought from the regions of doubt or mere probability into the full light of fact by the well-known discoveries of Mycenæ. . . .

This fashion of covering walls of stone with metal plates, which seems to have been the most ancient form of mural decorations in Greece—employed even before painted plaster—and which characterizes the Homeric period of art as an age of bronze, was in all probability imported from the East. There is an Asiatic ring about such lavish use of metals suggestive of Phœnician art, which delighted to cover everything with plates of metal—suggestive also of the brazen pillars and other works of brass which Hiram, King of Tyre, made for the temple of Solomon, for Hiram was a man "skillful to work in gold, and in silver, in brass, in iron, in stone, and in timber, in purple, in blue, and in fine linen, and in crimson; also to grave any manner of graving." It was, moreover, from Phœnicia that bronze came into Greece, partly by way of Asia Minor, but more especially by way of Cyprus.—From "The Story of Athens," by HOWARD CROSBY BUTLER.

Mallow-Time

Mallows are opening one by one:
Crimson cups to catch the sun,
Dawn-flushed chalices of light,
Goblets, alabaster-white.

Mallows, flaunting their hearts of gold,
Swaying and lissome, bright and bold,
Stud the green hedges beside the lake,
Their shadows unbroken by ripple or wake.

Mallows are blooming. Against the noon
Their color flames; and when the moon
Rides high, a silver beauty sheds
Its blessing on the mallow beds.

ADELE DE LEEUW

MOVEMENT of line is exemplified sensitively in this composition by Mrs. Harriet R. Lumis. It is this quality, in part, that has enabled the artist to work successfully in tonalities of green, although there is a general feeling among dealers that "green pictures do not sell."

In the absence of color in the illustration, the rhythms of movement are perhaps all the more evident in the way the line of houses, seen from above by the painter, wanders off toward the upper center of the composition, there to lose itself among the trees. This diagonal line, starting on the right, becomes the more forceful because of the opposition of a line of another quality and another direction — the plume of smoke from the tall chimney.

It is to be noticed that the painter has taken pains to place the emphatic vertical note, made by the chimney just to the left of the center, to avoid any effect of cutting the picture in halves. On the left the clump of houses tends inward horizontally and diagonally, completing an irregular triangular mass of forms that gives a solid central balance to the composition.

Despite the many sharp lines in the picture, caused by the roof lines of the houses, the artist has managed to avoid the effect of monotony by discovering variations in the dark accents caused by the shadows. Variety is further assisted by the placing of dark notes at intervals all over the composition in such a way that they balance one another and form continuous ripples of shadow in places where the sunniness might tend to make the picture too "blonde."

Among the best-liked pictures on the walls of the Traffic Club in Chicago is one of Mrs. Lumis's large paintings. Her "Autumn Woodland" is in the Springfield (Mass.) Museum. She is a native of Connecticut, and her studies took her to the classes of Willis Adams, Leonard Ochtman, E. P. Hayden, Hugh Breckenridge, and the New York Summer School of Art.

РАЗВИТИЕ СКРЫХ ТАЛАНТОВ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В ПРИТЧЕ о талантах Христос Иисус говорит, что верные слуги воспользовались возможностью многократно умножить свои таланты, а что праздный, зарытый в землю неверным слугой его единственный талант не принес никакого дохода. Если бы "негодный раб" воспользовался, подобно сотоварищам своим, предоставленной им всем возможностью, талант который он закопал, мог бы быть с такой же легкостью доходно пущен в оборот, как и были пять талантов. И так увеличилась-бы способность раба этого служить людям.

Библия заявляет, что человек создан по образу и подобию Божию. По этому человек одарен способностью выражать качества и свойства Бога. Кроме того Бог, будучи Любовью, не способен на несправедливость, на то чтобы одним дать больше чем другим.

Люди, развившие данные им Богом таланты, достигли большего успеха. То обстоятельство, что другие этого не смогли сделать, произошло не только от того, что они не распознали благоприятных условий, использовать которые является возможностью каждого; но так-же и от того что они не подозревали о существовании в себе Богом данных талантов. Ложное чувство того, что жизнь независима от Бога и понятие о человеке как о телесном существе, подверженном ограничениям, казалось затемнили драгоценные таланты многих. Пусть проснутся люди эти и поймут, что как-бы они ни были-бы попраны, неплодотворны в работе своей или ограниченны в каком либо направлении, они всеже, согласно с божественной истиной, обладают обширным запасом скрытых талантов, которые лишь ждут того чтобы их начали развивать. Развивать-же их мы имеем возможность теперь и здесь.

На странице 128 основного руководства Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, открывшая и основавшая Христианскую Науку пишет. "Знание Науки бытия развивает скрытые способности и возможности человека. Оно расширяет атмосферу мысли, даруя смертным доступ в более широкие и более возвышенные области. На странице 591 той-же книги Mrs. Eddy описывает истинного духовного человека говоря что он есть" полное представительство Разума." Что это значит, если не то, что человек, эта духовная идея безконечного разума, обладает данной ему Богом способностью и никогда не прекращающейся возможностью отражать Разум в могуществе, господстве, добре и свободе? Через человека проявляются справедливость и нежное милосердие Божие. Божия мудрость, ум милосердие и благость проявляются в человеке, как отражение этих качеств Бога. Ни одно из Божьих качеств или свойств не может остаться скрытым или невыраженным, потому, что человек будучи образом Божиим выражает неизмеримую полноту безконечного Разума.

После того, как фотографическая пластинка проявленна на ней виден точный отпечаток предметов сфотографированных камерой. Если фотограф хочет снять красивую картину он не будет направлять камеру на безобразное зрелище. Так и в жизни нашей, сознательно или по невежеству нашему мы воспроизводим наши собственные идеалы. То чем занята мысль наша будет проявляться в нашей жизни, ибо сказано о человеке: "Каковы мысли в душе его таков и он." Если мы считаем себя непроизводительными, лишенными талантов или считаем, что нам не представляются благоприятные случаи, мы тем самым способствуем проявлению этих нежелательных условий в жизни нашей.

Обратимся теперь к Библии и к тому чему нас учит Христианская Наука к тому, что дает возможность всем достигнуть полного понимания Бога и понимания духовного бытия человека. По мере того, как мы достигаем этого понимания мы увидим что мы подымаемся в область мысли—столь широкую и прекрасную, что нам открывается возможность безконечного успеха. В области безконечного Разума с его изобильными источниками не может быть сознания того, что человек ограничен или беден. В этой области человек существует навеки — бодрый, деятельный, умный, свободный, изобилующий мудростью.

Что-бы быть успешным в понимании Науки бытия необходимо посвятить этому все усилия. Когда мы склонны верить в то, что препятствия и недостаток способностей мешают нам итти вперед мы должны ни на минуту не допускать того, что эти ложные понятия составляют часть нашей духовной индивидуальности. Мы должны ревностно лелеять и развивать каждый добрый порыв наш, наше каждое духовное стремление. И так возмемся за дело с радостной уверенностью в том, что если мы будем верны в малом мы поставленны будем над многим.

Начнем искать успеха через вдохновение, бесстрашно настаивая на нашем Богом данном праве отражать ум, мудрость, проницательность, способность распознавания, духовное понимание и другие бесчисленные идие,—эти представители безконечного Разума. Делая это мы будем развивать данные нам Богом безграничные способности и будем использывать посланные Богом благоприятные обстоятельства. Благодаря этому мы будем смотреть на жизнь, как на постоянное движение вперед и достигним высоты успеха о которой прежде и не могли мечтать. Каждое благоприятное обстоятельство, если оно добросовестно и уверенно использованно, поведет к новым благоприятным обстоятельствам, даст возможность достигнуть большего успеха и сделает нас способными к высшему служению; потому что, как говорит Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health стр. 233) "Прогресс—закон Божий, закон, требующий от нас только того, что мы несомненно можем исполнить."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society.)

"London Bridge Is Broken Down"

The Lamplighter now led the way through a dark archway—a kind of short tunnel—and they came out into a broad street close beside London Bridge. Marigold could never cross a bridge and enter the City of London without feeling a thrill of excitement, and tonight the thrill she felt was doubly great.

The street leading to the bridge and the bridge itself were oddly deserted. Beyond Toby Thimble and the Lamplighter, Marigold could not see a soul in sight.

"I hope," said Toby Thimble a little breathlessly, "that if the Lamplighter goes anywhere near St. Paul's Cathedral he will take us to my little bookshop. I should like to see how it looks on a night like this."

The Lamplighter must have heard him, but he made no sign of having done so. Making his way to the center of the bridge, he crossed to the east side and came to a pause, leaning against the stone parapet. He remained quite still, lost in thought, for so long that Marigold began to think he had forgotten all about them. She was just going to pluck at Toby Thimble's sleeve and whisper to him when the Lamplighter stirred, raised his arm, and lit the lamp above his head.

Toby Thimble looked over the side of the bridge, and Marigold, standing on tip-toe, followed his example. In the distance loomed Tower Bridge, blue and misty.

Suddenly Toby Thimble gave an exclamation and leant forward eagerly. Marigold looked too.

In the water, about two hundred feet away down the river, a strange reflection was forming. Clearer and clearer it grew as the lighted lamp on London Bridge shone across the water. Now Marigold could see that it was the reflection of a bridge—but not the bridge they were standing on—a bridge with many more arches, and all along it were built quaint-looking houses. It reminded Marigold of a picture she had seen somewhere.

"Old London Bridge," muttered Toby Thimble.

Why, of course. It was Old London Bridge—Marigold wrinkled her eyebrows, puzzled, and looked up and around for the bridge itself.

But there was no bridge to be seen—only its reflection.

"I was sure the magic part of it could never vanish utterly as the rest of it has done," Toby Thimble murmured, his eyes still on the reflection. "And on such a night as this its shadow can be seen again—just there—" he pointed with a long, white finger—"just there—where the bridge once stood. You can see it, can't you, Marigold? Look—see—there is Nonsuch House standing, built all of wood and with never a nail to keep it together. And there—there is the little bow-windowed bookshop where Crispin Tucker lived." . . .

Her eyes round with wonder, Marigold gazed at the reflection. It seemed to her that she could see figures moving at the windows of the houses on the bridge, and she leaned forward eagerly as she saw a window open and the flutter of a little white hand—

And then—the Lamplighter raised his arm and put out the lamp above his head!

"Oh!" cried Marigold in disappointment.

Like a sigh across the dark water came a faint, sad voice:

London Bridge is broken down . . .

The Lamplighter shuffled his feet uneasily, and began to move on.—From "The Magic Lamplighter," by MARION ST. JOHN WEBB

Development of Latent Talents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN Christ Jesus' parable of the talents we are told that the faithful servants, being given the opportunity to multiply their talents, did so exceedingly, while the one talent of the unfaithful servant, idly hidden in the earth, added nothing to its value. Had the "unprofitable servant" used the opportunity which, in common with his fellow servants, he possessed, the hidden talent could have been as easily increased as were the five; and he would then have been ready for greater opportunities of service.

It is declared in the Bible that man was made in the image and likeness of God. Man is therefore endowed with the power to express the qualities and attributes of God. Furthermore, God being Love, He is incapable of injustice, giving more to one than to another.

Some individuals who have developed their God-given talents have brought about great achievements. That others have not done so is due not only to ignorance of the opportunity which every individual can utilize, but also to ignorance of the fact that they actually possess these talents. The mistaken sense of life apart from God, and of man as a physical being subject to limitation, has claimed to obscure the precious talents of many individuals. Let these awaken to the divine fact that they, however seemingly downtrodden, inefficient, or otherwise limited, possess a vast reserve of latent talents ready to be developed, and that the opportunity for their development exists here and now.

On page 128 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written: "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms." On page 591 of the same book Mrs. Eddy describes the spiritual real man as "the full representation of Mind." What does this imply if not that man, the spiritual idea of infinite Mind, has the God-given ability and uninterrupted opportunity to reflect Mind in power, dominion, goodness, and freedom? Through man the justice and tender mercy of God are made known. God's wisdom, intelligence, loving-kindness, and gentleness are manifested through man's reflection of Him. Not one of God's qualities or attributes can be hidden or unexpressed, for man in His image represents the unfathomable fullness of infinite Mind.

When a photographic plate is developed, there is produced the exact image of the object upon which the camera was focused. Should the photographer desire to produce a picture of a scene of beauty, he would not expose his plate to an ugly view. So, in human experience, ignorantly or knowingly we develop our own ideals. That upon which our mental gaze is focused will be developed in our experience; for as a man "thinketh in his heart, so is he." If we regard ourselves as inefficient, lacking in talents, or cut off from opportunity, we are developing these negative conditions in our lives.

Let us turn to the Bible and the teachings of Christian Science, which offer to all a full understanding of God and of man's spiritual being. Gaining this understanding, we shall find ourselves rising into an atmosphere of thought so wide and wonderful that boundless possibilities of achievement will open out before us. In the realm of infinite Mind, with its vast resources, there can be no sense of limitation or lack. Here man forever exists,—alert, active, intelligent, free, and abounding in wisdom.

To advance in the understanding of the Science of being requires consecrated effort. When suggestions of limitation or lack of ability seem to offer themselves for acceptance, we need to be prompt in refusing these false beliefs as constituting any part of our spiritual individuality. We must earnestly cherish and develop every impulse toward good, every spiritual aspiration. Then, let us take on the task with the joyful assurance that as we are faithful in small beginnings we shall be made rulers over far greater things.

Let us seek success through inspiration, through fearlessly claiming our divine right to reflect intelligence, wisdom, insight, discernment, spiritual perception, and the countless other spiritual ideas by which infinite Mind is represented. Thus we shall find ourselves developing the boundless abilities and possibilities which God has bestowed upon man; our attitude will be a continually progressive one, and we shall attain heights of success to which we have never before aspired. Each opportunity confidently seized and faithfully utilized will lead to fresh opportunities for greater achievement and higher service; for as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 233), "Progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Palermo Carts

If we had found food for astonishment in the brilliant and variegated colorings of the flotilla of small boats that surrounded "The Malta" on her arrival in the harbor, the gaudiness—not to say glory—of the "Palermo Carts," the marvellous vehicles which serve the trade and traffic of the town and in which the better class of vendors convey their wares from door to door for the convenience of customers, awakened wonder and challenged our admiration. These "carrette," constructed in a novel manner, consist of a pair of yellow wheels, the hubs and spokes of which are striped and tricked out with bands and rings of contrasting colors and yellow shafts similarly decorated. The body of the vehicle, a square box twice as wide as it is deep, is also painted a fresh lemon color within and without; and it is further embellished with bizarre pictures representing scenes drawn from the world of fact and fancy.

During our stay in Palermo we spent much time in gadding about the streets, in our endeavors to study the art of the carretta painter, and solve, if possible, the allegories figured forth in glowing colors by brushes manipulated with no little skill and surprising daring, not to say freedom of touch. The school of art from which the painters who adorn all sides of these surprising vehicles seem to have sought inspiration is decidedly pre-Cimabuesque, reminiscent of the Byzantine. Mythology is represented by tableaux of the Greeks encamped before Troy. . . .

The catalogue of this peripatetic picture-gallery could be spun out to greater length than the Homeric register of the Greek navy—indeed, to set it in type would be to compile a volume as large as the official catalogues of the paintings in the Pitti Palace, at least; if indeed it did not equal in bulk the catalogues of the Louvre or the Prado. . . .

Many carts were adorned with scenes from Italian operas, and many more with designs of fruits and flowers or gaudy landscapes—Ætna in eruption, for instance, and storms at sea. . . . The marvellous vehicles, thus decorated, are drawn by asses tricked out in all the colors of sunset, with pompons nodding on their heads and from the middle of their backs, and all clothed in gaudy harnesses, to which are attached rosettes, bows of ribbons, and bright bunches and bits of tapes and cords of brightest hues. . . .

The carrette are most interesting and worthy of particular mention and detailed description, because, in some sort, they serve to render popular many facts and incidents culled from the chronicles, real and mythological, of Sicily—the land of a "strange, eventful history."—From "Picturesque Sicily" by WILLIAM AGNEW PATON.

The Moon-Sheep

The moon seems like a docile sheep,
She pastures while all people sleep;
But sometimes, when she goes astray,
She wanders all alone by day.

Up in the clear blue morning air
We are surprised to see her there,
Grazing in her woolly white,
Waiting the return of night.

When dusk lets down the meadow bars
She greets again her lambs, the stars!

—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in "Chimney-smoke."

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STOCKS RALLY AFTER FURTHER LIGHT SELLING

Movement Is Irregular in Quiet Trading—Close Firm

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The stock market simmered down to a quiet professional trading affair today, with bulls easily dominating the situation.

Selling quickly dried up after the first hour, and a number of shares rallied to show net advances of 1 to 4 points. What looked like professional bullish activity was in progress in a number of minor issues, but the market was obviously restricted by the approach of the holiday week-end.

The rails managed to make substantial progress. Gains of 2 to 4 points appeared in Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Louisville & Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line.

Industrials and utilities made limited progress, although gains of 1 to 2 were recorded in the late trading in U. S. Steel, Case, United Aircraft, Union Carbide and Westinghouse.

The tone in the last hour was firm. The turnover was only about2,500,000 shares.

Railroad Merger Plan

Market activity in some of the eastern rails was accompanied by gossip over prospects of completion of the four-system merger plan. In some usually well-informed railroad quarters, however, the view was expressed that some of the gossip was too optimistic. While it was felt that real progress was made at yesterday's meeting of executives, there are still some knotty problems to be ironed out. One of the most frequent rumors has been that Delaware & Hudson Co. was a large buyer of New York Cintral and Lackawanna, but this has been repeatedly denied. D. & H. is left independent in the merger plan.

Copper metal continued to firm, with the domestic price boosted another ⅛ cent to 5⅞ cents, a gain of half a cent in the past few days. The metal is still some distance from levels at which most domestic producers can make a profit, and domestic demand remains light, but producers evidently feel that if the promise of autumn business recovery is fulfilled, buyers will have to come into the market, and with the 4-cent duty now effective, they see little reason why they should continue to sell metal at a loss, despite the large stocks above ground.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market continued to move uncertainly today. There were some fairly sizable rallies at times, especially in the speculative rail group, but a number of soft spots were in evidence.

News supposed to affect senior securities was a trifle more encouraging. The electric power output report showed a slight increase and the commodity price index held to a relatively firm position. Railroad earnings were improved in some sectors, while in others they failed to indicate any substantial upturn in business.

Trading activity slowed down appreciably after the first hour. Railroad bonds that showed rallying inclinations included some of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, Frisco, Southern and Union Pacific.

The industrial list was slightly irregular. International Telephone issues, recently under pressure, indicated resistance. Most of the American Telephone bonds were up moderately. American & Foreign Power 5s and Utility Power & Light 5½s were somewhat irregular.

United States Government obligations were neglected. Some German loans did better and Kreuger & Toll 5s advanced. The Argentines rallied smartly at one time.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Sept. 1	Aug. 31
435	Am & Cont	9¼	8¼	9¼	9⅜
852	Am T&T	115⅝	113½	113½	113⅞
30	Amoskeag	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
100	Andes Pet	.10	.10	.10	
5	Big Sanf	17	17	17	17
30	Bos El	73½	73	73	
210	Bos & Alb	100	99	99	
10	Cal & Hec	6	6	6	5⅝
110	Cop Range	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅞
100	E G&Fuel	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8
147	E G&P prf	66	64½	65	66
11	E G&P prpf	64½	64½	64½	66
75	Economy	23½	23½	23½	23
135	Edison Elec	174	172	172	175
125	Em Asso	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
10	First Nat S	49½	49½	49½	
25	Gen Capital	21	20	21	19
38	Gen Elec Sp	11¼	11¼	11¼	
435	Mass Util	3	2⅞	3	3
68	Math Alkali	19⅜	18⅞	19¾	18⅜
15	Mohawk	13	13	13	13
11	Nash	16½	16½	16½	16½
50	Nev Cons Co	8½	8½	8½	
13	NE Tel	107	106	107	106
230	No Butte	.58	.55	.55	.53
5	No NH	75	75	75	
10	Pac Mills	12	12	12	12⅞
25	Pub Util	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
275	Quincy Min	2¼	1⅞	2	1⅞
430	Sawmut	7¾	7	7¼	7½
281	Stone Web	13¾	13	13⅜	13½
5	Swift Inter	22	22	22	20
80	Swift & Co	10½	10½	10½	9¾
1094	Uni Found	3	2⅞	2⅞	3
87	Uni Shoe	37¼	37¼	37¼	36¾
12	Uni Shoe pf	29½	29½	29½	
25	Uni Gas	4	4	4	3¾
730	Utah Met	.55	.50	.50	.50
200	Venez M	1	.65	.65	
8	War Bros	6½	6½	6½	5¾

BONDS

$4000	Chi Jct 5s	93	93	93	
1000	E Mass 4½s	23	23	23	
3000	E Mass 6s E	30	30	30	40

GERMAN TARIFF

BERLIN, Sept. 1 (AP)—American office equipment companies with investments in Germany totaling 44,000,000 marks (approximately $11,000,000) will be virtually thrown out of the German market under the terms of an emergency decree scheduled to go into effect Sept. 6, it was disclosed today. It doubles the tariff on typewriters, calculating machines and typewriter parts, levying a duty as high as 1000 marks for machines with bookkeeping attachments.

COTTON FAIRLY STEADY

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—An opening advance in cotton on relatively steady Liverpool cables and apprehensions of tropical storm damage along the Gulf Coast was followed by declines under renewed liquidation, but prices later rallied on trade buying and covering. December, after selling off from 8.63 to 8.37, rallied to 8.56. The mid-afternoon market was quiet and fairly steady at net advances of about 5 to 7 points.

KROGER GROCERY RESTITUTION

CINCINNATI, Sept. 1 (AP)—The Kroger Grocery and Baking Company announced to its stockholders today that three former officials of the concern had made restitution for stock bonuses they allegedly gave themselves.

THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	Low	Range Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept.1	Last Aug.31
3	⅜	..	Abitibi Pow & P	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
94	1½	..	Abitibi pf	100			7	
34	10	1.20	Abraham & Str	200	24½	24½	24½	
7½	1⅜	..	Adams Express	1100	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅜
30⅜	12	.2	Adams Millis	1300	19⅜	17½	19⅞	18
4⅞	1¼	..	Advance Rumely	100	3½	3½	3½	4
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	700	5	5	5	5¼
62½	30⅛	4½	Air Reduction	3400	59⅜	57½	59¼	58¼
2½	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	2	2	2	
16⅜	7¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2700	11½	11	11	11½
3½	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1900	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
7⅞	⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1800	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅝
14½	5¼	..	Alleghany Steel	70	13	13	13	
87½	42¼	6	Allied Chem	6500	82½	79½	82½	80¾
13⅜	4	..	Allis Chalmers	2100	12⅜	11⅜	12⅜	11¾
20½	12	2	Amerada	100	20	20	20	20
15⅜	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1000	13⅜	12½	13½	13
20½	5	..	Am Bank Note	1100	19	19	19	19
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf		38	45½	45½	44
2⅞	⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
83	63½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
73⅞	29⅝	5†	Am Can	18600	57⅛	56	56½	57
15½	3½	..	Am Car & Pdry	800	13¾	13½	13¾	13¼
50	16	7	Am Car & F pf	340	45	42	43½	43½
37¾	18	3†	Am Chicle	700	38	36¼	38	33½
20¾	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	19	18⅜	19	19
14⅞	2	..	Am & For Pow	11300	13⅜	12½	13½	13
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	200	23	22½	23	
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	27	26	27	27
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	500	18½	17½	17½	18
50	16	1	Am Hawaiian	900	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
18½	4½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
21⅝	7⅜	2	Am Ice	900	10⅜	10½	10¼	10⅜
68	40	6	Am Ice pf	400	49	49	49	
10½	2¼	..	Am International	2900	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9½
¾	¼	..	Am La France	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
4¼	1	..	Am La Fr pf	20	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15⅛	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	1700	13	12⅜	13⅜	13
46⅝	19	7	Am Loco pf	500	44	42	44	43
1⅜	1	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	400	8	8	8	8
32	6½	..	Am Metal 6%	90	28¾	28½	28½	29½
16⅞	3	..	Am Power & Lt	12800	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
58	15¾	6	Am P&L 6% pf	200	50	49⅞	50	49⅞
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	41¼	41¼	41¼	41
10½	3½	..	Am Radiator	4800	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8½
16⅝	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	3600	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14½
½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	2700	⅝	⅝	⅝	½
24⅞	5½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	6900	22⅞	21½	22⅞	23⅛
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	56	56	56	59
12⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	12	11¼	12	11¼
24⅛	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	31	30	31	30
90	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	88	88	88	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	23400	116¾	113¾	115	114½
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	10800	30½	28½	29¾	29
31	11	2	Am W&E ct	5500	27½	25¼	26¾	26¼
8½	1⅝	..	Am Woolen	1900	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅝
36¼	15⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	5300	35¾	34	35¾	34¼
2¼	¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	2	1¾	2	1½
8	2	..	Am Writ Pap pf	4700	7	7	7	
6	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead & S	600	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
14⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	15800	13⅞	13¼	13¾	14
17½	5¼	1.20	Archer Cap	600	12¼	11⅜	12¼	11¾
15	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	14½	14½	14½	14½
95	85	7	Archer Dan pf	110	95	94	95	
2½	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	2200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
1⅜	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	1500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
15¼	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	700	14⅞	14	14	14⅜
3⅝	1	..	Arnold Constable	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3
7½	4	..	Art Metal Const	200	5½	5½	5½	
2¾	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	400	2½	2⅜	2½	3¼
10⅝	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	1800	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅞
35	15⅜	..	Asso DG 2 pf	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	
94	17⅛	..	Atchison	18200	58¼	52⅜	57⅜	53⅞
86	38⅝	6	Atchison pf	400	71½	70½	71½	70
41½	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	4100	43⅜	39¾	43½	39½
20	8¾	1	Atl Refining	3200	18⅞	18¼	18⅝	18½
25½	7½	..	Atlas Powder	400	16	15½	16	15
79½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	70	74	70	74	70
151¾	28¾	4	Auburn Auto	10300	65¾	62½	62¾	61¾
5⅛	1½	..	Aviation C Del	900	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾

—B—

11⅞	2	..	Baldwin Loco	2800	11¼	10⅞	11	11
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	31¾	31¾	31¾	31
39¾	10¾	..	Balt & Ohio	9200	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	16
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1700	24⅞	23	24¾	23
85⅝	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	
63¾	23⅝	..	Barnsdall A	4200	6	5⅞	6	6⅛
45	16¼	..	Beatrice Cream	700	19	18¾	18⅞	19
7	2⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	8200	7¾	6¾	7⅜	6⅝
18¾	11⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	44800	12¾	11¼	12¼	11⅝
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	1100	16¼	15¼	16¼	15¼
24⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	3800	21¾	20⅜	21½	21¼
74	16¼	..	Beth Steel pf	800	84	81½	83½	81½
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	200	17	17	17	16½
43¼	20	2	Borden	10000	30½	29½	30¼	30¼
12⅝	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	7500	10¾	9¾	10⅜	10
14½	4	..	Boston & Maine	400	15	14	15	14
11¾	2⅞	..	Briggs Mfg	800	8	7½	7¾	7¾
80¼	11⅜	..	Brooklyn Man T	500	24½	23⅜	24	24½
89½	46	5	rBrooklyn Un Gas	400	80¼	80	80¼	78
2¾	½	..	Budd Mfg	1500	2¼	1¾	2¼	1⅞
14	3½	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	10	10	10	10
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	900	3⅜	2¾	3½	2⅝
3½	1¼	..	Bulova Watch	400	3¼	3	3	3½
1½	½	..	Burns Bros B	100	1½	1½	1½	
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	4000	12⅜	11¾	11¾	12
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	8	8	8	8
65	7½	..	Bush Term deb	30	24¾	24	24	22½
85	12½	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	30	50	50	50	49
1⅜	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
4⅜	1⅜	..	Butterick	1100	5⅜	4⅜	5	4
19	7	..	Byers	3000	19¼	17⅞	18⅝	17¾
61	35¼	7	Byers pf	10	57½	57½	57½	

—C—

12⅝	4¼	..	Calif Packing	1100	12¼	11	12	12
1	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1	⅝	1	¾
9	2½	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
6½	1¼	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	5⅞	5½	5¾	5⅞
14¼	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1400	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12
16⅜	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	8000	17⅝	16	17⅛	16⅜
22	10¼	1	Cannon Mills	400	22	21⅜	22	21½
64	16¾	..	Case Thresh	21000	59¾	57½	58½	57
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	700	11⅛	10¾	11	10⅜
7½	1¾	..	Celanese Corp	3500	9	7⅛	9	6⅞
7½	1¾	..	Celotex Co pf	20	5	5	5	5¾
2¼	¾	..	Celotex ct	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
19¾	7¾	1½	Central Aguirre	400	19	18¾	19	18½
92	25	..	Central RR of NJ	900	93	89½	93	92
6¼	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
15	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	800	13¼	12½	12⅞	13¼
3⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
18⅜	8	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	11	11	11	
19⅞	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	1300	18¾	16½	18½	18
20⅜	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	500	19⅜	18⅜	19¼	18⅜
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4800	27⅞	26⅞	27½	26¾
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	4	4	4	
5¼	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	400	5½	5	5⅛	5
15½	3⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	12⅛
4⅜	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	6500	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅜
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2500	6¾	6⅛	6¾	6½
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	1500	13⅛	12¼	12⅞	12½
31	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	23½	23½	23½	23¼
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	5	4⅜	4⅜	4¾
11⅞	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9
16⅜	1½	..	Chi RockIsl & P	1700	11⅝	10¾	11⅜	11
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	15	14½	15	14
27¾	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	100	19	19	19	
10¼	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	10	10	10	
7½	1½	..	Childs Company	100	5	5	5	5
17⅜	5	1	Chrysler	7500	16½	15⅞	16¼	16½
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	15½	15¼	15½	15½
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	58⅞	55½	55½	56
2⅜	⅜	..	City Stores	600	1¾	1¼	1¾	1¼
3¾	3¼	..	Clark Equipment	100	8	8	8	
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	15	15	15	
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	2000	18½	17¾	18	17¼
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	86	86	86	86
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	100	8	8	8	7½
12⅜	2⅛	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	700	13½	10¾	12	10½
35	20	8	Colo F & I pf	10	37	37	37	
25	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	50	25	25	25	
19¾	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	14000	19¼	18	18¾	18½
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	200	79	79	79	78
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	12000	34¼	32	33½	33
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	13½	13	13½	13¼
11	3⅞	.50	Comm Credit	3500	6⅝	6	6⅝	6
26¼	11⅜	3	Comm Cred A	100	25	25	25	
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	4800	25½	23½	24½	23
1⅛	⅛	..	Comm I Tr war	1100	1⅛	¾	1⅛	
10⅝	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	8500	10¼	9¾	10⅛	9⅞
⅝	⅛	..	Comwlth & So	9500	5	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
68½	27⅜	6	Comwlth ⅞ S 6pf	300	62⅞	61½	61½	63
11½	6½	1	*Congoleum Nairn	900	10½	10¼	10½	10⅜
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3
11¾	2¾	..	Consol Film I pf	400	7½	7	7½	6¼
9	4	..	Consol Oil	3500	8⅛	7⅞	8	8⅜
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	11000	62	60	61¾	60¾
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	400	7	6⅞	7	7
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	1100	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1⅜
1⅛	⅛	..	Container B	100	1	1	1	
7¾	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
41	12⅜	2½	Cont Can	3000	33	32½	32⅝	32⅜
6¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	6	6	6	5⅞
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1000	20½	19¾	20⅜	19½
13¾	8⅜	..	Cont Motors	300	2⅜	1½	1½	1⅝
9	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	400	8¼	8	8	8½
49¾	24⅜	3	Corn Products	2800	47⅞	46	47¼	46¾
5½	1½	..	Coty	400	5	4½	4⅝	4⅝
23	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	20½	20½	20½	19½
6⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
23¼	6	..	Crucible Steel	100	16	16	16	18½
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	39	39	39	
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	3⅞	3⅞	3	⅞ 3⅞
26	3½	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	23	23	23	25
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	31	31	31	30½
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	72½	72	72	72⅜
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1900	2¼	2	2	2½
3⅞	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
11	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¼

—D—

8½	1	..	Davison Chem	400	8½	7½	8¼	7⅞
1¾	1	..	Debenhams	20	1¾	1¾	1¾	
89½	32	6	Del & Hudson	1000	86	83½	84¾	84
42¾	8½	..	Del Lack & W	21000	41¾	40	40½	42¼
9	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	6½	6½	6½	
122	5†	8	Detroit Edison	100	86¾	86¾	86¾	84½
15¼	7	..	Devoe & Rey A	100	13	12	12	
18	12	1	Diamond Match	400	18	17⅝	18	17⅝
25	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	200	25	24⅜	25	24⅜
11⅜	7½	1	Dome Mines	1400	11⅜	11¼	11¾	11¼
18	11¼	1.80	Dominion Stores	900	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16½
13⅞	8	1	Douglas A	1700	11⅞	10⅜	11¾	10¾
23	8	1	Dresser A	200	10¼	10	10	
12⅛	2½	..	Dresser B	200	5½	5	5	5½
59¾	22	3	Du Pont de Nem	10100	39⅞	38⅝	39	39

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	400	58	55½	58	55½
8	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	400	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7⅜
1¼	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
32⅜	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	40000	21¾	20	20½	20⅝
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	700	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝
4	½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	7900	3	2⅝	2⅞	3
18¾	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	21000	14⅜	13¼	14	13⅜
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	100	48	48	48	49
55½	3½	6	El Pwr&L 6% pf	400	43	41	41½	41⅜
33½	12⅜	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
¾	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	430	¾	¾	¾	¾
⅞	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
36½	16	3	Endicott Johnson	200	32¼	32¼	32¼	
26	4	1	Engineers Pub S	200	16½	16¼	16½	16¼
97	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	200	47½	47½	47½	
10⅜	2	..	Erie RR	1000	10⅝	9⅝	10⅜	10
15⅞	2¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	13	12⅝	13	13¼

—F—

6½	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	400	5½	5¼	5¼	..
47¾	19½	..	Fairbanks M pf	50	25	25	25	..
14¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	400	14	14	14	..
10⅝	2	..	Fed Water Serv	700	6¼	6	6	6
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity2Phe F In	400	20½	19⅞	20¼	19½
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
83	35	2½	First Nat Stores	400	49½	49	49½	48½
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	1400	¾	¾	¾	¾
2¼	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	2½	2	2	2¼
2	¼	..	Fisk R 1pf cv	40	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
7½	2	..	Follansbee B	700	6¼	6¼	6	5½
14½	3	..	FosterWheeler	1400	13½	13⅜	13½	13⅜
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	1400	5½	4⅞	5½	5
25¾	10	2	Freeport Tex	1400	24¾	23½	25¼	23¼
30	3½	..	Fuller pr pf	70	20	18½	20	..

—G—

32	3	..	Fuller 2pf	30	18	12	18	13¾
17⅛	8¾	..	Gamewell	10	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
4½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	100	4	4	4	4
38¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	4000	19¼	18½	19¼	18½
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	18⅝	14½	15⅝	15
8	2⅛

AUGUST RAIL TRAFFIC HAS GOOD PICK-UP

Gross and Net Earnings May Show Increase Over July

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—Individual carloading reports for the first two weeks in August show most carriers with substantially smaller declines below a year ago than in July.

Total cars loaded increased over the corresponding period of the preceding month, due to observance of the Fourth of July. As a result, railroad earnings for this month to be reported in the third and fourth weeks of September, will show material improvements in gross over July and consequently a better comparison with 1931.

With expenses cut to the bone, a substantial part of this larger gross should be carried directly to net, indicating a sharp reduction from the decline of about 78 per cent for July.

Improvements in August over July were uniform through all sections, with some outstanding changes in northwestern and central western districts.

In the eastern district New York, Ontario & Western made the best showing, with a decline below 1931 of only 14.9 per cent, contrasted with a drop of 26.3 per cent for four weeks ended July 30. Improvement was due principally to a pick-up in the coal movement, which also affected such roads as Delaware & Hudson, Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley.

In the southwest Missouri, Kansas & Texas again made the best report, with a decline below a year ago of 20.1 per cent, while St. Louis-San Francisco registered a reduction of 25.6 per cent or substantially better than average. M., K. & T. is reported receiving a greater portion of traffic in its territory than heretofore, due to its traffic solicitation program and successful operation of its pick-up and delivery system.

The following table shows loadings of 52 representative carriers for two weeks ended Aug. 13, comparisons with and percentage declines from 1931 and comparisons with percentage decline for four weeks ended July 30:

	1932	1931	% Dec.	% Decrease July 30
EASTERN				
Bangor & Aroostook	1,771	2,203	19.6	3.8
Boston & Maine	29,833	40,768	26.8	30.1
Delaware & Hudson	19,424	26,337	26.2	28.9
New Haven	37,421	54,105	30.8	29.1
Erie	41,914	56,366	25.6	34.0
Lehigh Valley	23,037	31,390	26.6	29.7
New York Central	139,009	204,892	32.1	34.3
N Y O & W	7,268	8,585	14.9	26.3
Nickel Plate	22,403	29,240	23.3	24.5
Pere Marquette	13,033	19,313	32.5	33.6
Pitts & West Va	2,896	4,155	30.3	36.5
Wabash	20,853	29,373	29.0	28.9
Wheeling & Lk Erie	8,769	14,290	38.6	36.8
ALLEHENY				
Baltimore & Ohio	64,882	98,152	33.8	39.4
C R R of N J	25,982	37,798	31.2	35.4
Pennsylvania	148,751	231,223	35.6	36.4
Reading	43,296	63,310	31.6	35.1
Western Maryland	9,068	14,547	37.5	38.2
POCAHONTAS				
Ches & Ohio	45,778	63,416	27.8	32.5
Norfolk & Western	31,312	45,293	30.8	36.1
SOUTHERN				
Atl Coast Line	17,463	24,921	29.9	34.1
Seaboard Air Line	15,519	22,947	32.3	37.3
Southern	48,613	72,365	32.8	38.0
G M & N	2,387	3,252	29.6	30.1
Illinois Central	44,191	65,643	32.6	33.0
Louisville & Nash	33,773	50,329	32.8	37.8
Nash, Chatt & St L	7,813	10,486	25.4	29.7
NORTHWESTERN				
Chicago & Northw'n	41,207	64,538	36.1	40.0
Chi Great Western	8,330	10,997	24.2	39.3
C. M St P & P	40,881	60,533	32.4	37.1
Great Northern	21,822	33,392	34.6	46.4
Soo Line	12,160	17,172	29.1	35.3
Northern Pacific	18,785	24,954	24.7	32.4
CENTRAL WESTERN				
Atchison	47,059	63,586	25.9	29.5
Alton	9,387	11,765	20.2	28.7
C B & Q	36,028	53,366	32.4	38.1
C R I & Pac	32,358	47,793	32.2	36.8
C & E I	7,510	10,947	31.3	35.6
Colorado & South	2,591	4,230	38.7	40.7
D & R G W	6,754	9,310	27.4	28.1
Southern Pacific	35,863	48,180	25.5	30.4
Union Pacific	31,966	43,305	26.1	26.6
Western Pacific	5,955	7,428	19.8	28.7
SOUTHWESTERN				
Gulf Coast Lines	4,258	7,087	39.9	25.7
I-G N	5,858	17,574	66.6	60.7
Kansas City South	4,533	9,872	54.0	45.6
Missouri-Kan-Tex	12,810	16,046	20.1	29.7
Missouri Pacific	35,285	55,231	36.1	28.6
St L San Francisco	19,920	26,778	25.6	28.0
St L Southwestern	5,333	9,142	41.6	20.7
Texas & Pacific	11,319	19,882	43.0	38.0

Steel Sentiment Virile Despite Low Operations

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Sept. 1—The virility of sentiment in the iron and steel industry in the face of mediocre demand which is barely able to support an operating rate of 13 per cent is cause for contempt.

Conviction in a fall recovery is perhaps the stronger as Labor Day, regarded as the door to a period of larger demand, approaches. As for several weeks, however, the only tangible evidence of improvement is slightly increased demand for pig iron and scrap, with rising prices of the latter.

In the last few days specifications for some wire products and carbon bars have been somewhat broader. Strip, on the other hand, is closing a month that was poorer than July.

Hopes for heavier railroad requirements persist. In late September releases for new automobile models will appear. There is a belief, too, that miscellaneous users will supply demand that will be substantial in the aggregate.

Fourth quarter prices on many products will be announced in the next few weeks. For products other than sheets, an unchanged price situation is expected. Sheet mills may attempt to eliminate the numerous concessions that have developed. On semi-finished steel a new extra list has been issued.

RISE OF 39 P. C. IN 100 TYPICAL STOCKS

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP)—The market value of 100 representative stocks increased $3,134,248,000, or 39 per cent during August, to a total of $11,166,940,000 at the end of the month, according to a tabulation by Frazier Jelke & Company for both July and August.

The appreciation in the 100 issues amountd to 100½ per cent. In the two months, groups of representative rails, motors, steels and electrical equipments more than doubled in price, while amusements gained 199 per cent, and mines 222 per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	87⅞	86½
Adams Express 4s '48	66	66
Albany PWP 6s '48	36	35
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34½	33⅜
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	31	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	22½	21
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	89½	89
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	70	68
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	44	42½
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78½	78
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	71	71
Amer Metals Co 6½s '34	79⅝	79½
Amer Nat Gas 6½s '42	33⅝	33¼
Amer Smelting 5s '47	92	91
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Amer T&T 4s '36	100⅛	100½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	105¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	103⅛	103½
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	101⅞	101½
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¾	101½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¼	106
Am WW & Elec deb 6s '75	82	82
Amer Writing Paper 6s'47	38⅜	38⅛
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73⅜	72
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	72⅛	72⅛
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92½	91
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¾	91½
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	13¾	13¾
Atlanta & Danv 1st 4s '48	38¼	38¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78	78
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38½	38½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	69	68
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	44¼	41½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	56¾	55
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	54½	53¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	62¾	62
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	105½	105
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	80¼	80¼
Boston & Maine 4¾s '61	94	93½
Boston & Maine 5s '67	67	67
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16	15½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	103⅞
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86	86
Bklyn Gas 5s '57	102¼	102¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	99½	98½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	61¼	60½
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	73	73
By Products Coke 5½s '45	55	55
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	68½	68
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	94	92½
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	87	86¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	86⅝	86⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	87	86¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	92½	92½
Can Nat Ry 's Oct '69	92⅝	92½
Can North deb 7s '40	103½	102½
Can Pacific deb 4s	70⅝	70½
Can Pacific 4½s '46	82	82
Can Pacific 5s '44	87¾	87¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	80⅝	80⅝
Cen District Tel 5s	104½	104½
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	45¼	45¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	30	30
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	33	33
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	83	83
Cen Pacific 5s '60	69	68
Certainteed 5½s '48	41¼	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	69	67¾
Ches & O cv 4½s '93	85	85
Ches & O con 5s '39	102⅜	102⅜
Chicago B&Q 3½s III div '49	84½	84½
Chicago B & Q 4½s '77	85½	85½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	92⅞	92⅞
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	20¾	20
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	103	103
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	52	51¾
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	66	66
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	12	11⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	35	34
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	38	37½
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	32	31
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	41	39
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	47½	45
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	40	40
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	31	30
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62. 81	102	102
Childs Co 5s '43	80½	80½
Chile Copper 5s '47	35	35
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	53	53
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	97½	97½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	76	76
Colonial Oil 6s '38	81	80
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	42¾	41½
Coal Riv 4s	82	82
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	83½	83½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	83¾	83½
Com Credit Co 6s '34	88¾	88¾
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	98½	98½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	94¾	94¾
Con Gas 5s '57	105¾	105¾
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	98¼	98
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	17	13
Con Gas 4½s '51	100	100
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	94⅞	94⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	105¼	104¾
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	84¾	84½
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	80	80
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103¾	103¾
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82¼	82¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	49¼	48⅝
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	24½	23½
WDen & Rio G Wn rfg 5s'78	26½	26½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	95½	95½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101⅛	101⅛
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101	101
Duluth S Shore & Atl 5s '37	31	31
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67 A	100	99¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	100½	100½
Edison Elec of Bklyn 4s '39	15¼	15¼
Elec Bd ref 5s '67	99¾	99¾
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	36	35½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	54½	54½
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	36	35½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	77¼	77¼
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ctfs	7	7
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	64	63¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	53⅝	53¼
Goodrich 6s '45	59	58¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	85	85
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	85	85
Green Brier 4s	90	90
Great Northern 4¼s '61	82¾	82¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	62	62
Great Northern 5s '73 C	69	69
Great Northern 7s '36 A	85	84¼
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	52	52
Houston Oil 5½s '40	90	90
Hudson Coal 5s '62	64½	63
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	101¾	101¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	59	58¼
Humble Oil 5s '37	85	84¾
Ill Bell Tel 4½s '56	104¼	104
Ill Central 4s '52	63	63
Ill Centra 4s '53	49	49
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	46	45¾
Ind Limestone 6s '41	50	49½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	10¾	10⅝
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	50	47
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8	7¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8½	7¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	47	46½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	24	24
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	63	59½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	60½	60½
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	71½	70½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	31	31
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	37	36
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	11	11
Int Paper 6s '55	53½	53½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	27½	27½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	42	40½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	50	42
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	46	45
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	84	84
Inv Equity Corp 5s B '48	82	82
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	55	53¾
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	65	65
Kan City P & L 4½s B	97½	97½
KanK City So 1st 3s '50	63	63
KsKn City Term 1st 4s '60	87¾	87¾
Kinney & Co 7½s '36	87	86
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	74¾	74¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	70	70
Laclede Gas 5½s D	70	70
L'Autaro 6s '54	9½	9¼
Lehigh C&N 4½s C '54	86½	86½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	53	53
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	54¼	54¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	38	38
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	101	101
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	65	65
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	75	75
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	80	79½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	53	53
Marion Steam S 6s	27½	26½
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	51	51
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	78½	78½
Meade 6s '45 ww	77	77
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	54½	54½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1s 5s '61	94½	93½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	85	85
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	82	82
Mo Ill 5s '59	46	46
Mo K & T 4½s '78	34½	34½
Mo K & T pf 5s A '62	70	70
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	75½	75½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	26	25
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	36¼	35¾
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	36½	35¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	36	36
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	36	35½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	25½	24⅝
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	89	89
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	52	52
Nat Steel 5s	91¾	90¾
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	82¾	81¾
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	99¾	99¾
No Pub Ser 5s A '52	87½	87½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	73½	73½
N O T & M 5s B '54	37	37
NYC&HRR gen 3½s '97	37½	37½
NYC&HRR con 4s A '98	76	76
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	75	75
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	83	82
NYC&HR rfg &ltf 4½s 2013	58¼	58¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	58¼	58½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	62⅝	61¼
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	77¾	76½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	31½	31
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	36½	36¼
NY Dock Co 5s '38	62¼	61¾
NY Edison 5s C '51	50	48
NY Edison 5s '44	104½	104½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	103½	103½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	111¾	111¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	97¾	97¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	88	69
	86½	86⅛

	High	Low
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	46½	46
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	54	54
NY Railway inc 6s '65	3¼	2
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	4	4
N Y Steam Corp 5s '51	99	99
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	96	96
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	106	105¼
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101¾	101½
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	49¾	48½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	98	98
Nipi Share 5½s '50	68½	68½
Norf Southern rfg A '61	11	11
Norf & W div 4s '44	83	83
North Am Co 5s '61	86	86
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	85	84
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	89	89
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	89¾	89¾
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	60½	60¼
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	75	75
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	84½	84½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	99¾	99¾
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	103½	103½
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	101	101
Otis Steel 6s '41	80	79½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	42½	42¼
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	102¼	102¼
Pac Pub Ser 5s	103½	103½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	97	97
Paramount Public 5½s '50	30½	30½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	39¾	38
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	65	64
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	40½	40½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	16	16
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	88	88
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	67	66⅝
Penn Railroad 4s D '81	84	84
Penn Railroad 5s '64	96¼	96¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	80	80
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '43	100¼	100
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	104¼	99½
Pere Marquette 5s '56	64	104¼
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	64	64
Phillipsh Pet 5½s '39	95	94½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	76	75¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	93	92½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	65¼	65¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	53½	53½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	62¼	62¼
Pressed Steel car 5s '33	37	35½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	59	59
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	93	93
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	100¾	100¾
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100½	100½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	84½	84½
RKO Gt PPO 6s	81¼	81
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	81	81
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	80¼	80⅛
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	66	65
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	70¼	70¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	101¾	101¾
StLouis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	45	44½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	62½	62½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	17¼	17
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	15	15
St Louis SW 1st 4s '89	19	18¾
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	67½	67½
StP M&M con 4s '33	48¾	48¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	95	95
Seabd AL con 6s '45	97¾	97¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	7	7
Shell Pipe 5s '52	40	38⅞
Shell Union 5s '47	85½	85
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	84¼	84
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	93¼	93¼
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	31¾	31¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96	95½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98⅝	98
Sinclair Pipe Li sf 5s '42	102½	102¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	100¼	100¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	77½	77½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	103⅝	103½
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	82	82
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	64	64
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	58	57½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	57	57
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	57¾	55½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	40¾	39¾
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	51	51
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	54½	54
Southwest Bell TTell rfg 5s '54	104¼	104½
Spokane I R 5s '55	33	33
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¼	103
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	95	95
Sunn Elec Power 6s '47	99¼	99
Ten RR Assn StL 4½s '39	98	98
Texas Corp 5s '44	92½	92½
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	82	82
Third Ave 5s '37	90½	90½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	28	27¾
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	17¾	27¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	102	102¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102	101¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	89	89
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	94	93½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85¼	85½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	57	56¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	82½	82½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	37½	37
Vanadium 5s '41	40	40
Veritentes Sugar 7s '42	55	53
Virginia Mid 5s '36	2	2
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	83	82½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	100¾	83
Wabash RR 4½s '78	13	100¾
Wabash RR 5s '39	52	12½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	13½	52
Walworth 6s '45	35	13
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	30¾	35
Warren Bros 6s '41	56	30½
West Shore 4s 2361	78	56
Western Electric 5s '44	99½	78
Western Maryland 4s '52	59	99½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	63	59
Western Pacific 5s A '46	43¼	63
Western Union 5s '51	67½	42¾
Western Union col 5s '38	84½	67½
Western Union 6½s '36	89½	84½
Western Union 5s '60	66⅝	89
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	42	66⅝
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	71½	42
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	72	71

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Sep 1	Aug 31
3½s '47	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.27
1st 4¼s '47	101.19	101.15	101.19	101.13
4th 4¼s '38	103.6	103.4	103.4	103.6
1st 3s '55	96.15	96.10	96.15	96.17
1st 3½s '43	97.26	97.24	97.26	97.26
2d 4s '42 March	100.12	100.12	100.12	100.16
2d 4s '42 June	100.15	100.13	100.15	100.16
1st 4¼s '47	102	102	102	102.2
4th 4¼s '52	104	103.31	104	103.30
	107.15	107.15	107.15	107.18

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	28¼	26
Antioquia 7s C '45	13	13
Argentine Gov 5s '45	48	48
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	40½	40½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	44¾	44
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	45⅜	45¾
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	45	44½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	45⅛	45
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	45⅛	45
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	45	44⅞
Australia 4½s '56	21	20½
Australia 5s '57	78	77½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	78	77½
Austria Hydro 6½s	87¾	87¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	34	33¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	91½	91½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	96½	96½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	99¾	99½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	104¼	104⅛
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	104¼	104¼
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	34½	33½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	46½	46
Berlin Elec 6s '55	43¼	43¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	41¾	41¾
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '69	19½	19½
Bolovia (Rep) 7s '58	7⅞	7⅞
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	7	7
Brazil (US) 8s '41	17½	16¼
Brisbane 6s '50	19½	49¼
Brisbane 5s '57	5	72
Brisbane 5s '58	63¼	63¼
Budapest (City) 6s '62	63½	63½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	27½	27½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	33	33
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	24¾	23¾
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	24	24
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	104	104
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	97¾	97¾
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	84	84
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	99¾	99¾
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	15	14¼
Chile (Bank) 6¾s '61	10½	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12½	12½
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	10½	10½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	13	13
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	37¾	37
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	39½	39
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	38½	37⅝
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	68	68
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	13½	13½
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	27	26¾
Cuba (Rep) 5s '04	80	80
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	91	91
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	45¾	45
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	15	15
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	70¾	70⅝
Duke Price Power 6s '66	81½	81
Dutch El 5½s Mar '53	60	59
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	97	97
Finland (Rep) 7s '56	48	48
Frankfort 6½s '53	74	74
French (Rep) 7s '49	31½	31
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113	113
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	121½	121½
German 7s '49	49½	48¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	68¼	68
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	48¾	45½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	43	43½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	44	43½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	48¾	48¾
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	31½	31½
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	47¼	46¾
Hamburg 6s '46	37½	37½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	33¾	33¾
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96	96
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	75	75
Italy (King) 7s '51	91¾	91
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	43½	43½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	51	51
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	81½	81½
Karstadt 6s '43	21	21
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	19	18½
Meridionale El 7s '57	79	79
New South Wales 5s '57	74	73½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
Norway (King) 6s '52	83	83
Nuremberg 6s '52	31½	30½
Ont Pow

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Tribe's Teacher

By MARION REID GIRARDOT
Part II

SATURDAY was mail day, and Morning Glory dressed herself and trudged the long rough trail to the Agency. She looked picturesque and much more appropriately dressed in moccasins, fringed buckskin skirt and dark red sweater, than she had in the black satin skirt and high heeled slippers which had been laid away for wear when she returned to school. As she neared the Agency she was surprised to see a stranger alight from Big Tom's truck. Wondering who it could be she went inside to find Mrs. Hamilton all a-flutter with excitement.

"I haven't time to sort the mail now," exclaimed she, "but you won't mind waiting awhile, will you, because this is my sister, come out from the East to visit me. I wrote to her just as soon as you told me that there was a vacancy at the school. Mr. Hamilton saw the superintendent and he has given her the position. We haven't seen each other for—let's see—10 years now isn't it Emily?" she added, observing Morning Glory somewhat nervously out of the corner of her eye.

"He has given her my place?" faltered Morning Glory.

"Well, child, you couldn't expect them to hire you, an Indian, when they could get an experienced teacher like my sister," explained Mrs. Hamilton conciliatingly. "Housework is more in your line, and just to show you what a kindly feeling I have, I'll give you a job all winter right here at home."

It took all of Morning Glory's Indian stoicism to sustain her through this disappointment. Her black eyes sent a fiery gleam toward the two women, but she said nothing. For after all she would probably have to take the job as cook. Her parents would need the money. Turning, she left the room.

"They are all just stupid—even this girl who has had four years at the Indian School in Phoenix," she heard Mrs. Hamilton say, as she made her purchases in the store.

A few days later Morning Glory received a letter from Miss Longwell, to whom she had written regarding her kindergarten class. Her words of praise were soothing to her wounded pride, and she wondered what the surprise could be which Miss Longwell said she had for her.

* * *

To keep herself from brooding over her disappointment she devised new ways to interest the children. All kinds of quaint dolls, animals, moccasins and canoes were manufactured by their nimble fingers. A busy group was gathered under a big cottonwood tree one morning, when Morning Glory heard the sound of a car. She looked up to see a blue sedan approaching. The children stopped their work, and Morning Glory waited, thinking someone going to the Agency had lost his way. She was startled out of her usual calm when the car stopped and a woman got out and came toward her with outstretched hand.

"It can't be Miss Longwell from the school?" she exclaimed. "How wonderful to see you here!"

"I came with the committee, who are investigating drought conditions, with a view to giving relief to the Indians who are in want during the winter. They picked me up at the Grand Canyon. Mrs. Horton, the matron, told me to be sure and see you when she heard I intended to visit the Grand Canyon on my way back to school this fall. When she heard that you had not been given the position, she said she would make room for you in the school. You can do some post-graduate work and help with the new children as you did before."

Hardly believing that she heard aright, Morning Glory looked about her. Her little sister Rose Leaf, not understanding what it was all about, came up and caught her by the hand. Morning Glory looked down at the little face already beginning to show the effect of a scarcity of food, and said:

"Is there room for two?"

"No. On account of the drought many more children are being sent in than usual. They are making an exception in your case."

"I can't go," replied Morning Glory, her bright eyes taking on a dull and hopeless look. "Give my little sister the place. She needs the good food and warm rooms at the school more than I do this winter."

A long discussion followed, but Morning Glory had her way.

"I'll see what the superintendent says and let you know," Miss Longwell agreed as she took her leave.

* * *

It is one thing to make a heroic resolve and another to keep it. When the letter finally arrived from the superintendent stating that if Morning Glory insisted on her little sister having her place, they would let her come, but that they hoped she would consider well before she refused the opportunity, she had quite a struggle.

"What is the use of sending her, if, when she is through, she will just have to come back here as we have done. You'd better go yourself," urged Johnnie.

"I can't cheat my little sister. She must go," decided Morning Glory.

Her face stern and emotionless, Morning Glory sat on a boulder and watched Big Tom's truck leaving with Rose Leaf and Johnnie who was to see her to the train and caution the conductor to look after her. When the truck disappeared up the narrow trail, Morning Glory went back to her hogan and began packing her belongings into the boxes and trunks, mending each garment as she folded it away.

"What's all this? Where are you going?" asked Johnnie when he returned that evening and not finding her outside went to her hogan.

"Up to Mrs. Hamilton's to take a job as cook for the winter. It will be one way of being sure of three meals a day. The folks can get groceries at the store for my wages."

"Are you so set on this cooking job?" asked Johnnie.

"What other chance have I?"

"Well, I don't know how big a thing it will be, but I took some of the toys we have been making to the curio dealer at the Grand Canyon today and he bought them and gave me an order for more," replied Johnnie, handing her five dollars.

"All that for those little things?" exclaimed Morning Glory, her eyes glistening. 'How many more does he want?"

"Just a dozen of each at first until he sees how they go. But if they take, he'll want a regular supply."

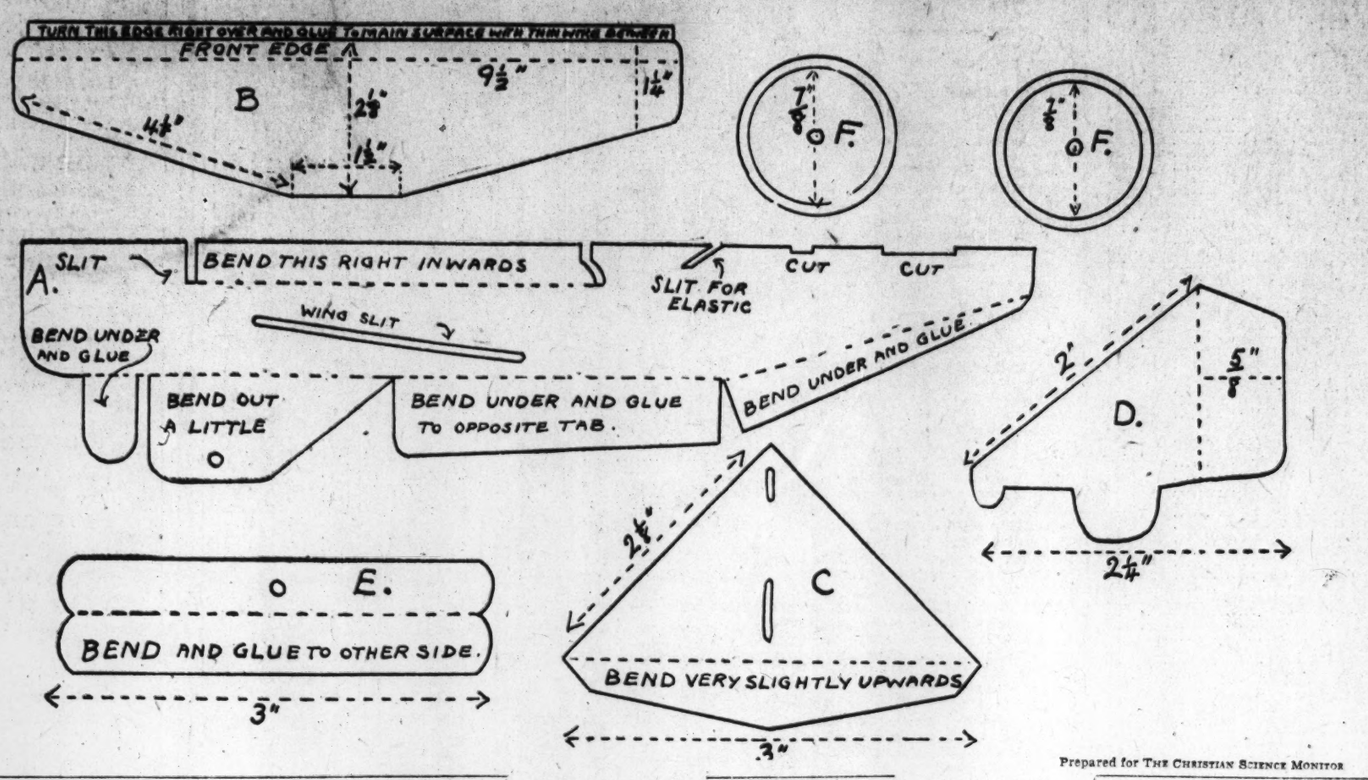
Morning Glory and her pupils were kept busy. Each week she divided the money among the children who made the toys, and they carried it home to their proud parents. Everyone was willing to cooperate with her. Each order for toys was made in record time and packed ready for Big Tom's truck.

This was education which the tribe could understand. Their own folklore and handicraft were taught to their children. "That Morning Glory knows something after all," her father decided finally, as he jingled bright coins in his pocket that the tribe insisted were her share of the profits.

Morning Glory wrote all about it to Miss Longwell, and Miss Longwell passed the letter on to the superintendent. Then came an invitation to Morning Glory and Johnnie to bring an exhibit to Phoenix for the State Fair in November. The tribe felt highly honored and made a fine collection of handwrought jewelry and toys, which was sold after the fair was over to the curio dealers in Phoenix.

While Morning Glory and Johnnie were away at the fair, the men of the tribe showed their appreciation by building a big hogan entirely above ground with a fireplace and windows. This was used as a workshop during the winter where young and old carved and wove on cold and stormy days. Johnnie marketed everything they made to advantage through the curio dealer at the Grand Canyon or the stores in Phoenix. Morning Glory was happy. The money earned helped to save the tribe much hardship, and though they said little, she knew that they were grateful.

"When I wanted to go back to school, I was thinking only of myself," she confided to Johnnie. "It is much better to be the tribe's teacher than an assistant primary teacher, for here I can help them all—the grown people as well as the children.



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

How to Make a Model Airplane

By W. RIGBY

MANY boys refrain from enjoying the really interesting hobby of making and flying their own planes because they seem to imagine there are all sorts of difficulties in the way. But really there is no mystery about flying, and certainly none about making model planes.

The best way to prove how simple model plane making is, is to start off right away. This elastic driven model is not only extremely easy to make but gives really good flights, can do almost anything a real plane can do, costs practically nothing to make, and if properly handled lasts indefinitely.

Let us think about materials. First, we shall need a good, stiff sheet of cartridge paper, a tube of glue, and a little thin wire. A pencil stump, with the lead extracted, a match and about four inches of thin cardboard—that's all. Nothing very difficult about that, is there?

Very well, let us consider the plan. Part A, remember, is the fuselage; part B is the wing; part C is the tail; part D is the rudder, and E is the propeller material.

Fuselage

We will start with fuselage. A piece of cartridge paper must be of suitable size and folded neatly down the center. Cut out the drawn sketch in the diagram and place the portion where the letter A is marked against the folded edge of the paper and trace round the outline. Then cut carefully round the tracing. When opened out you will have the two sides of the fuselage joined at letter A.

Next mark the dotted lines exactly as I have done, and bend and glue the tabs very carefully and accurately where shown in the sketch. Only the wheel tabs through which the match stick is to pass and serve as the axle, and on which you will glue the wheels later on, are left untouched. The rounded fuselage now forms a sort of "well" where the elastic drive will rest.

We will leave it for the moment and turn to B. There is no room for a full-sized sketch of this part, so the one shown must be measured and the result multiplied by four—when it should measure its correct size of nine inches. This should then be drawn out, traced on, and cut. Again make all the pencil marks accurately and carry out the work exactly as indicated, the chief job being the gluing of thin wire in the fold of the front edge.

The propeller portion, the wheels, tail and rudder, are traced and then cut out and marked exactly as shown in the sketch. The propeller should be lined with wire before being glued. The hole drawn in the center permits one end of the wire to pass out and right through the pencil stub, the end being turned into a hook for fixing on the electric drive. But first we must fix the pencil (sharpened at one end so that the propeller can revolve easily and look neat as well) into the part of the fuselage where it says "Bend this right inwards."

Inspection of Propeller

Wiring the propeller serves to stiffen its length and prevent it from slipping when you wind. When the glue is quite dry, the propeller blades should be inspected to see that they are nicely rounded off and the blades bent slightly in opposite directions.

The thin cardboard is used for the wheels which are bored through and glued onto the match stick axle, which should already be in its place on the fuselage.

Now we have only the tail and rudder to fix. The sketch shows where the two tables on the rudder slip into the tail, and for these same tables you have already cut slits on the fuselage where they can now be fixed. If you find the tail inclined to wabble, as it sometimes does, this can be remedied by gluing a thin strip of paper under the fuselage and up onto the bottom sides of the tail.

Now for the "engine," as some call the elastic. One-sixteenth inch is ideal—if you have it too thin the fuselage will tend to buckle.

The best way to launch this type of plane is to push it gently forward, don't throw it wildly into the air.

Before considering your model plane finished, however, you must test its flying powers by seeing if it will make gliding flights when the propeller is not wound up. If it won't, then either the tail or the rudder needs adjusting. The wing, too, should be experimented with until you find it is at the best angle for perfect flying.

The Musical Toad

ARE toads fond of music? If anyone should really ask there is a small boy in Massachusetts who will surely say they are. A little experience caused him to reach this conclusion. During the summer he became the happy owner of a fine harmonica. It had a very melodious tone and one warm evening he sought solace on the front piazza of his home and played "Home, Sweet Home."

He was so absorbed that for a time he did not notice that he was collecting an audience of little people on the granolithic walk. First came one toad, soon followed by another, and then another. As the boy played one melody after another the toads hopped nearer and nearer. There they sat, with wise looks on their queer little faces, gazing up at the musician, like images in clay, except for a conclusive movement of the throat and an odd blinking of the eyes, apparently carried away by the music of the instrument.

After a time they began to edge nearer the piazza steps until they came to the first stair when they butted their noses up short against the first step and came to a standstill. The process was repeated two or three times in an evident desire to get nearer the music. Finally they gave it up and listened to the playing as before.

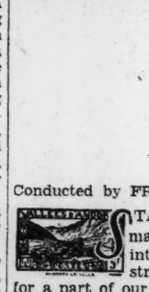
It was getting dark and several crickets came out of their retirement and gave silent attention to the harmonica. By this time an interested group of people occupied the piazza, and watched very quietly the dimly outlined forms of the listeners in front.

On later nights the toads would immediately leave their retreats in the loose soil about the climbing roses when they heard the first sound of the harmonica and listen with evident appearance of pleasure. The children, who had been reading a book of old Greek myths, said it reminded them of the story of Orpheus and Eurydice.

Stamp Corner

The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Conducted by FRANK L. WILSON



STAMPS OF TRAVEL may well become an interesting and instructive title page for a part of our general collection. Most of the European countries have given us beautifully executed sets of stamps upon which are portrayed attractive and historic landmarks, so appealing to tourists from other lands.

This last month Andorra, that picturesque little state lying hidden far up in the Pyrenees on the border-line between Spain and France, issued a set of five designs portraying the romantic beauties of its valleys. Above we illustrate the five franc value which gives a fair idea of the small town of Andorra-Vella. This set of stamps is known as the French issue. Not so long ago a Spanish issue of several stamps appeared for use in this tiny country and the designs of this set are also very attractive.

A few months ago Liechtenstein issued a beautiful set of eight pictorial designs, setting forth some of the delightful spots to be found within its borders. An interesting note about this particular set of stamps is furnished by Mr. J. R. Flogerzi of Berne, Switz.: "In April of this year these stamps were issued with an overprint, 'Regierungs Dienstsache' (Official Service Matter) and these overprinted stamps were not sold to the public, at that time, but on Aug. 1 the sale of these was thrown open to the public and they are now available."

Australia's Bird Stamps

AUSTRALIA is preparing a series of new stamps portraying the native birds and animals of that country. Two of these stamps have already appeared. The famous lyre bird appears on the one shilling stamp. This bird is generally of brownish color with bright shadings. The gorgeous plumage of the male is enhanced by its tail which consists of sixteen long feathers that form themselves when spread into the lyre shape resembling the old Greek lyre.

The kookaburra or laughing jackass is shown sedately perched on a branch of the gum tree forming the main part of the design for the sixpenny stamp. This bird (Dacelo Gigas) is of the kingfisher family and is endeared to the hearts of all Australians. Its peculiar laughter-like cry commands attention and attracts the interest even more than do the musical notes of other birds of the bush.

United States Stamps

The new Daniel Webster stamp was announced in last month's column as scheduled for issue on Aug. 24. A change in date of issue has been made and the stamp will now appear on Oct. 24. The first day of sale will be at the cities of Franklin, Hanover and Exeter, N. H.

A 6-cent coil has been issued by the postal department because of the demand for these stamps in the coil machines since the postal rate has been changed. This is the first 6-cent coil stamp issued by the Government. A new 6-cent envelope has also been issued to supply the demand caused by the new increased rate.

Word has just been received that a William Penn commemorative stamp is to be issued by the Government celebrating the two hundred fiftieth anniversary of Penn's arrival in America. The stamps are to be placed on sale at Philadelphia, Penna., Chester, Penna., and Newcastle, Del., on Oct. 24, and at other post offices on Oct. 25.

A New Philatelic Encyclopedia

On the 26th of this month the Scott Stamp & Coin Company will publish the 1933 Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue in new form. This book has been entirely revised and every stamp illustration has a title explaining what the stamp motif represents. Each country is given a brief historical and statistical sketch and such information will make this book one of the foremost philatelic encyclopedias of the day. Every stamp collector should have a catalogue in his library for here in condensed form is an authentic record of every stamp issued with its value and description.

Collecting Stamps

Many avenues of supply present themselves in the quest for stamps. Friends and acquaintances receiving mail from foreign countries will often save their envelopes and stamps for you. Firms that import and export foreign goods receive considerable foreign mail and this is often a fine source of supply. In removing stamps from envelopes always soak the stamps from the paper, never tear them off.

Packets of stamps may be purchased at any stamp shop and for a beginner a packet of 1000 varieties is advisable as this not only gives a good start but also offers a fair representation from the larger stamp-issuing countries of Europe. However, larger or smaller packets may be obtained from the same shops.

Sets of special issues and commemoratives are next in line. These fill out groups of empty spaces in your album at minimum cost. The term "short sets" signifies that the set offered for sale is not a complete set and contains only the lower value stamps, whereas the term "complete" signifies that all values are included.

Stamp Clubs

The writer of this column is much in favor of "Educational Philately," or the study of stamps in schools, and has assisted many school stamp club with their programs to make the meetings more interesting. Schooltime is here and a stamp club should be included in the approved club list of every school. We have prepared an outline program for stamp clubs which is free to the sponsors and faculty advisers of stamp clubs for the asking.

Queries and Answers

Q. I am interested in collecting the stamps described in the Monitor Stamp Column and would like to know where these may be obtained and what they cost.—Mrs. B.

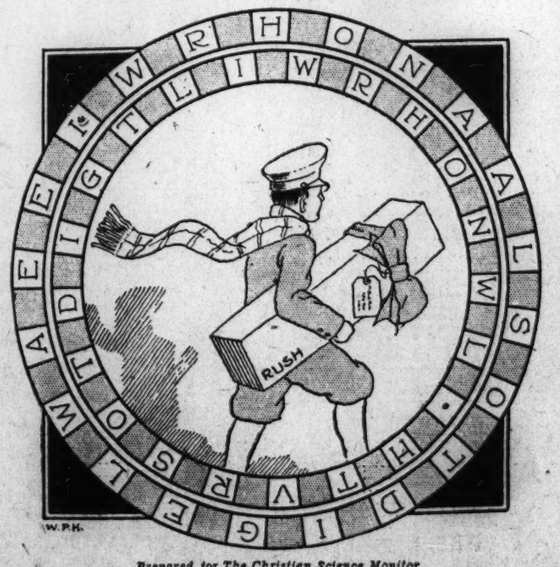
A. Most of the larger stamp dealers handle "New Issue" stamps, and it is advisable to get in touch with one of these firms, letting them know your wants. They will advise you of the price per set and furnish you such issues promptly. It is impossible for us to publish a complete list of the "New Issues" each month, so only the most interesting subjects are chosen. A complete list of the "New Issues" may be obtained in the various philatelic magazines.

Q. I have a stamp across the top of which is printed "Tebetalen" and at the bottom the word "Port." In the center is a large circle of white with a black numeral filling the space. What country does this belong to and is it a postage or revenue?—V. B. McF.

A. This stamp is a Netherlands postage due stamp. "Tebetalen" means "To pay" and "Port" means "Post" or "Postage." The word "Tebetalen" also appears on the Belgium postage due stamps and the Dutch Colonies postage dues.

[The Stamp Corner is to be found on this page on the first Thursday of each month.]

Dial-A-While Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A maxim which we might well apply to all our work and play is hidden here. If the inner circle is turned a certain number of spaces, the letters in the two circles will spell the maxim, the letters appearing alternately in the outer and inner circles. The first letter is found in the outer circle and the period in the inner circle ends the maxim. If you will cut out the inner circle or make a copy of it, you can turn it as you would a radio dial until the letters appear in their proper order. The maxim is from the pen of the Earl of Beaconsfield

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Mae H. (12), Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Spain.

Phyllis L. (12), Oakland, Calif.—Especially from Spain.

Lois C. (12), Clinton, Iowa.

Helen R. (13), St. Louis, Mo.—Interested in music, reading, photography, stamps and pets.

Marjorie C (13), Rochdale, England.—Studying French.

Florence S. (13), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in sports and pets.

Hilda R. (14), Rochdale, England.—Interested in books and swimming.

Dora W. (14), Lexington, Mass.—Especially from Germany.

Margaret M. (14), Lake Bluff, Ill.—Especially from the Orient, Africa and Spain.

Dolores R. (15), Orange, Calif.—Interested in music, French, Spanish and sports.

Elizabeth T. (15), Janesville, Wis.—Especially from Holland, Spain, Japan and New York City.

Elcene W. (16), Hollywood, Calif.

Ellen F. (17), Lytham St Annes, England.—Especially from America. Interested in swimming.

From Boys

Arthur K. (12), Rochdale, England.—Interested in woodwork, stamps and French.

William H. (15), Lacon, Ill.—Interested in literature, Boy Scouts, radio and sports.

Edward F. (19), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in Boy Scouts, photography, painting, and outdoor sports.

Over 20

Dorothy H., Rochdale, England.

Geneva P., Chicago, Ill.—Especially from southern Germany. Interested in music, art and tramping tours.

R. M. S. (Miss), Toronto, Ont., Canada.—Interested in Esperanto.

Francis G. (Mr.), Seattle, Wash.—Especially from England. Interested in sports, especially soccer.

Robert M., Jerusalem, Palestine.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

Mail Bag

The Hague, Holland

Dear Editor:

Just lately I heard of the wonderful opportunity your paper offers to any youth to correspond with foreign friends, which opportunity I want to seize most eagerly.

I am a Dutch boy, 20 years old, and very much interested in sailing—and other things.

Through corresponding on these matters I should like to improve my foreign languages, to tell foreign friends of my own land (by exchanging photographs) and also about Java, because I lived there for 15 years.

We sail here on beautiful lakes called "Kager en Brasemer meren." Netherlands is a land full of canals, rivers and lakes, and therefore you can sail and row too as much as you will. It is marvelous.

I hope that I make many friends with whom I can correspond. With many salutations. M. H.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have been an enthusiastic reader of the Mail Bag but only today did I awaken to the fact that I, too, might correspond with other readers in my own and other countries.

I am 16 and about to begin my fourth year in high school. I have corresponded with students and friends in Chile, Holland, and Ireland, but I should like to hear from Mail Baggers in the United States as well as those from foreign countries.

I am very fond of swimming, hiking and baseball, and have been a Girl Scout for four years.

Don't you suppose I can find someone who has tastes and interests similar to mine?

Evelyn R. O.

[Yes, I do "suppose" you can, Evelyn. —Ed.]

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Dear Editor:

As I have not seen a letter from Vancouver I thought some of your readers would be interested to hear something about this city which is Canada's gateway to the Orient.

It would be difficult for any city to have a better or a more picturesque harbor than Vancouver. It is a natural harbor and Stanley Park guards the entrance, through which the largest Pacific-going vessels can pass without any help. On the roughest day in the Gulf of Georgia, the waters in Burrard Inlet are comparatively calm, since the park serves as a weather breaker, and ships can dock easily.

Vancouver is not only an excellent port but it is also delightfully situated. In the north, the mountains rise out of Burrard Inlet, forming a happy hunting ground for hikers. In the winter, these mountains are covered with snow and it is not necessary to travel in order to see one of the grandest sights on the continent.

In the summer it is possible to go for wonderful trips through various parts of the country, each one more beautiful than the last. Although I have never been to Norway I am sure the trip up Howe Sound must be very like a sail up a fiord in that country.

Within reach of the city is the University of British Columbia, on the west end of Point Grey overlooking the Gulf of Georgia and Howe Sound. It is an inspiration to study there, in sight of snow-capped mountains and to the sound of the sea on a windy day in winter.

I have only been able to tell a very little of the interest in Vancouver, but I would enjoy writing a great deal more to anyone who is interested.

I should love girls around my age (19) or younger to write to me from anywhere as I am longing to know about different countries and peoples of the world. I know a little French and am interested in music, literature, sports, and international affairs. I promise to reply promptly to all letters that I may receive.

M. Joan C.

Kansas City, Kansas

Dear Editor:

I certainly enjoy reading the Young Folks' Page, "I Record Only the Sunny Hours," and I love Snubs. I have a dog named Jerry, about his size.

I don't believe that I have ever seen a letter in the Mail Bag from Kansas City, Kansas, although I have seen one from Kansas City, Missouri. I live only one block from Kansas City, Missouri, and have lots of friends there.

We have a large ice-skating rink in Kansas City, and ice-skating is one of my favorite winter sports. Here the Kansas City hockey matches are held. In summer it is turned into a swimming pool.

I should like to correspond with girls anywhere, although I could correspond only in the English language. I am 13 years old, like reading, sports and dramatics, love to draw, and hope to use it in my vocation. I have attended the Christian Science Sunday School since I was 3½ years old.

Here's hoping for some "corries" from France and Ireland especially, or anywhere abroad, and also from this country, Mary Emily S.

Three Anchor Bay, Cape Town, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I am very pleased to have the opportunity of getting in touch with a boy in a far-off country. I am nearly 13 years old. My hobby is collecting post cards of the ships that come to Cape Town docks. Every Tuesday a mail boat leaves port for the coast, and every Friday a mail boat leaves for England. On Tuesday and Friday afternoons, when I come home from school, I go aboard the boats and get postcards before they leave the port.

The name of the principal street in Cape Town is Adderley Street. At the bottom of Adderley Street is a big memorial of the great war, and just behind the memorial stands the pier. At the end of the pier is a skating rink.

At the top of Adderley Street are the Houses of Parliament. Next to them is an avenue of oak trees. There are also the Botanical Gardens where people can go and sit.

There is a cable way in Cape Town which runs from the bottom of Table Mountain to the top. I have never been up the cable way yet, but I hope to one day. The best bathing place in Cape Town is Muizenberg. On hot days there are many people swimming there. Muizenberg is about 20 miles from Cape Town.

I would like to get in touch with a boy about 12-14 years old.

R. McL.

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First Gun Fired Today, September 1

The friends of temperance and prohibition will have in the next two months' issues of The Christian Science Monitor sound, authoritative material to use in defending the dry cause.

The Christian Science Monitor

will publish material that can be used to win new recruits to temperance.

If you believe in temperance and want to preserve it by electing a dry Congress, give your financial and moral support to a daily paper that fearlessly stands four square on this question. Send it to those who are "interested" or "on the fence." It is a mighty factor in dispelling the smoke screen of wet propaganda.

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Name.....

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Dry Ranks Mass to Rout Wets In Their Onset on Liquor Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

bringing a decrease, repeal, they contend, would cause an increase many times over. They point to fewer arrests for drunkenness, with figures to back up their contention; to the fact that the larger proportion of the income of the racketeer is derived from sources other than liquor; to the influence of the automobile and the "machine age" in general, to increased immigration up to the past year, and to the unmistakable influence of the World War.

Charges that there is more drinking under prohibition are refuted by official government figures showing a decided decrease, and by statements of responsible public servants and thousands of others who have observed carefully and widely conditions before and during prohibition.

Wets Maintain Silence

In short, no argument advanced by the wets so far has lacked an immediate reply by the drys, while the drys feel that a good many of their questions have gone unanswered by the wets.

For example, when asked how it would be possible to protect dry states from invasion of liquor from neighboring wet states, under the proposed state control plan—it was found to be impossible before prohibition—the wets have consistently evaded the question. The so-called federal control suggested in this new plan, the drys advise, could no more be effective than that provided in the Webb-Kenyon Act before prohibition.

With their eyes partially on the coming election, dry leaders ask voters to listen to and analyze all legitimate arguments, wet and dry, but to discredit completely utterances of those who would profit under liquor—the brewers and many others who believe their taxes would be reduced by having them shifted onto the liquor traffic. If the "misinformation" propagated by these groups, the drys say, could be interpreted on the basis of this selfish motive, much of the apparent "progress" of the wets never would have been made.

W. C. T. U. More Active Than Ever

The W. C. T. U., according to Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president, besides putting strong emphasis on the work of its temperance instruction department, will continue to endeavor to "sell" prohibition to the country with a drive stronger than ever, its immediate objective being not only to keep the states dry where they are referring the question to the people again, but to maintain dry legislatures and a dry Congress.

The Anti-Saloon League, which, with the W. C. T. U. and other similar dry organizations of a comparatively permanent nature, was largely responsible for the enactment of the prohibition law, is carrying on its work mainly through its state units. It has made no recommendation to the voters on the question of support of presidential candidates, but will "fight every inch of the way," according to Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent, to retain its policy in opposition to either modification or repeal of the prohibition laws.

Dr. McBride points out that the result of the election will be determined by those whom the people choose to represent them in legislatures and in Congress. The league, therefore, he says, will direct its energies to election of those candidates favoring retention and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Acts to Prevent Repeal

Although the Allied Forces for Prohibition, among the comparatively new organizations, supports President Hoover for reëlection, it does so because of the contention that his election will safeguard the gains made under the Eighteenth Amendment and preclude its complete repeal.

The organization's chief activity during the past year or two has been the conducting of a nation-wide speaking campaign. Several groups of speakers visited all sections of the country, mobilizing dry sentiment and organizing subsidiary units. The group will carry on a militant campaign in support of dry candidates for Congress.

The American Business Men's Prohibition Foundation is active in support of the dry laws, for business and economic reasons. The Saracens, a group of young people, formed in opposition to the wet unit, the Crusaders.

Other active dry groups include the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, the Scientific Temperance Federation, the National Temperance Council, the Sons of Temperance, the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League, the International Order of Good Templars and the Prohibition National Committee.

Most of those named above and many more are united under the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment, the central body of which is the Dry Board of Strategy.

Wets Equally Active

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, under the leadership of Mr. Jouett Shouse, is shifting its emphasis from a strongly centered attack on the dry law to the formation of state groups, "in order to bring about promptly ratification of the new amendment which Congress will submit."

The position of the association, of course, is for unqualified repeal, with state control, but without "such restrictions, no matter how desirable their purpose, as to introduce new complications." The association has been active throughout the country in the circulation of wet literature and in all forms of wet agitation. Although the group is supposedly nonpartisan, it is expected that it will support the Democratic Party, especially with Mr. Shouse, formerly chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, at the helm.

The Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform, despite its name, has taken a definite stand for repeal, its national executive committee, guided by Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, having advised all members to vote for the Democratic nominee.

Although this action has alienated the support of many members, the group retains considerable influence and is to continue its campaign against the prohibition amendment. It has been particularly active among society women. It now has begun a campaign to determine the prohibition stand of all candidates for election in November.

Wets Among Rich Youth

The Crusaders, composed largely of wealthy young men seeking repeal of the prohibition laws, is centering its fight "west of the Alleghanies" but is represented in all sections and for some time has been agitating generally for repeal. Much of its membership is among college students.

The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the Crusaders, the Women's Organization for Prohibition Reform, the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers, and the American Hotel Association are joined in the United Repeal Council in a general move to elect congressional candidates of both parties who favor prohibition repeal, according to Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, chairman.

Other groups more or less active in the wet cause, according to recent compilations, include the Veterans Association for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, the National Association for the Protection of American Rights, the Association for the Protection of Constitutional Rights, the Moderation League and the Referendum League of America. Groups once active in this work, but of which no record now can be found, included the Sanity League, the Good Fellows of America, the Sunrise Club and the Friends of the Saloon.

W. C. T. U. Says Roosevelt Promises Liquor-Soaked Nation Without Saloon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Sept. 1—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's prohibition stand amounts to "a promise of a liquor-soaked nation without saloons" and does not offer any check upon the evils of the liquor traffic, in the opinion of the National W. C. T. U. which yesterday issued a statement in criticism of the Democratic candidate's recent remarks on the wet and dry issue. The full text follows:

Once upon a time there was a man named Roosevelt in the White House who, as the result of experiences with the liquor traffic, said that the American people must defeat the liquor traffic or the liquor traffic would defeat the American people. Later, during the World War the liquor traffic attempted such defeat by threatening President Wilson with a blockade of his war plans if in any way the liquor traffic was curtailed. That final treacherous imprudence caused the American people to outlaw the liquor traffic by the Eighteenth Amendment.

For a dozen years liquor has acted the part of an outlaw, running its business illicitly, refusing to obey, making threats and spreading lies. All this has scared people of weaker moral constitutions; and a smaller Roosevelt has arisen who offers to restore the liquor traffic to a respectable place in business, with its old opportunities to debauch in return for a license, if only the liquor traffic and its friends will quit kicking and place this second Roosevelt in the White House.

Long for Big Stick

This spectacle of inferiority makes America long for the big stick. Can anyone imagine the "Greater Roosevelt" surrendering to the importunities of political organizations fostered and supported by the liquor traffic? The liquor traffic has always supported the politics of bad government; it was the corner stone of much of the evil President Roosevelt exposed, opposed and dethroned.

Corrupt government, corrupt interests, selfish politics not only want state control of liquor but state control of everything. It makes no difference to the corrupt city political organizations which party wins this election, as long as state control comes along with it. The racketeer, the liquor dealer, the underworld are in control of city politics largely; city politics in many localities control the state; hence the loud cry for "state rights" from certain quarters. It will put state control in the hands of the city hall gangs.

The drive against prohibition is supported in practical political manner by racketeering politicians who derive support from liquor interests, legal or illegal. The cry for state rights is accompanied by a strong effort to remove state prohibition laws—a situation which always creates happy hunting ground for bootleggers—and giving control of state politics and state government to the lower order. It builds that type of liquor dealer support on which selfish political interests climb to power; the exact opposite of the requirements for good government.

Liquor-Soaked Nation

Governor Roosevelt makes much of the promise of a liquor-soaked nation without saloons. Liquor, no matter how sold, has a universal and uniform debauching effect. However, the liquor business wants and will have saloons in case of repeal.

Right now, according to newspaper advices, liquor people are taking options on property they hope to turn into saloons. We are informed that the brewers are laughing in their sleeves at the gullibility of the American people who think the saloon can be prohibited.

"Leaders of high standing may promise there will be no saloons," but the Chicago and New York crowd that envisions a political empire based on booze know that the strong points of their power will be the saloon, no matter what its name.

In many large cities the gangs which attempted defiance of the Federal Government, have sold out their depleted business to smaller fry of the underworld and have taken up gambling, commercial racketeering, and vice; dissipations which are covered mainly by state law.

These gangs working closely with state and city political organizations know they cannot successfully buck federal law, but can, will and do defy state law by their control of state and city political organizations. So also the small bootleggers. All they want is a wet majority in politics, withdrawal of federal law and state control. That's why so many babbling politicians have reverted to the traditional slogan of "state's rights," under the present plan of the predatory and vicious interests "state's right" has no more relation to its original high ideals than a skull-and-bones pennant has to the Stars and Stripes.

Once the liquor business is back on its feet, paying a license to the Government for the right to debauch and enslave, it will take its place beside big business and be a hideous, omnivorous, but legitimate portion of our national activities.

Governor Roosevelt's intentions may be honest; but if so, he is exposing abysmal ignorance of the liquor power and the liquor problem. His premise is wrong; his policy constitutes a surrender to the lower powers. He is asking to restore the thing that made him oppose Tammany, and won for him a place in the Wilson Cabinet as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. No matter what he does for or against Tammany now, if he helps bring back liquor he is building the Tammany idea in 100 cties.

The W. C. T. U. makes this statement in opposition to the repeal; not in favor of any party or candidate.

United Repeal Council To Devote Its Efforts Toward Wet Congress

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—The United Repeal Council announced Tuesday that it would devote itself to the congressional races in the impending campaign and work on a nonpartisan basis for election of prohibition repeal advocates.

Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, chairman, said this position of the council was reached at a meeting Monday night in New York City. The council includes representatives of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, the Crusaders, the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, the Voluntary Committee of Lawyers and the American Hotel Association.

"The council expects to devote itself to activities in the senatorial and congressional races where the prohibition issue is definitely and directly joined," said Mr. du Pont's announcement.

Nothing was said about the candidacies of President Hoover and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"It was agreed," said Mr. du Pont, "that the council, representing as it does a registered membership of approximately 3,000,000 active workers, should reiterate its stand for outright unconditional repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and restoration to each state of the power to control the liquor traffic within its own boundaries. . . .

"The council's position is entirely nonpartisan. It expects to support legislative candidates of each of the major parties. It is concerned solely with the one issue for which its organization was originally effected, and it will not be diverted from that issue by extraneous subjects which have no part in its work.

"The position of the various senatorial and congressional candidates will be asked, and the council assumes that each of them will be willing to give a frank statement as to his attitude on the important question of the unqalified repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Quebec Liquor Revenue Shows Heavy Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 1—Receipts of the Liquor Commission of the Province of Quebec showed a substantial decrease, amounting to approximately $1,500,000 at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30. Added to this increase in permits issued by the commission is reported amounting to $132,611, making a total decrease in revenue liquor sources of approximately $1,622,611.

The official statement made public yesterday by Premier Taschereau in anhouncing the first deficit since 1897 shows that receipts from the liquor permits and duties amounted to $2,000,000. Another source of revenue not arising from provincial sources is that of the Quebec liquor trade account of $6,900,000, out of which $300,000 was paid by the public charities fund.

No official reason is given for the large decrease in revenue from liquor, but it is thought by those in close touch with the liquor trade here that not only are local people drinking less, but that the thousands of tourists from the United States are far more moderate in the consumption of liquor than has been the case in former years.

Dutch Drys Celebrate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch Society for the Abolition of Alcoholic Drinks celebrated its ninetieth anniversary with a membership of more than 19,000 in 350 local sections. The society is 10 years younger than the first total abstainers' society in Europe.

The abolition movement in the Netherlands is developing, especially in the ranks of trade unions and Socialist organizations.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Baseball; market talk.
5:15 Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Time announcement; weather report.
6:03 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Edward Jardon, tenor.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
8:00 "Agricultural Fairs of New England and the Talking Cow."
8:15 Harry Michaels, "Singing Pianist."
8:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller": sketch.
8:45 "The Responsibility of the Voter for Municipal Misrule," Representative George P. Anderson.
9:00 NBC, National Oratorio Society.
9:30 NBC, "Thompkins Corners": sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; Whispering Jack Smith; female trio.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys": Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Hollywood on the Air: Donald Ogden Stewart; Jimmie Durante; Marie Dressler and Polly Moran; RKO Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, Inaugural Program for KDYL, Salt Lake City; speakers; music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

4:45 p. m.—Del Castillo, organist.
5:15 NBC, Whiteman's Rhythm Boys.
5:30 Clara Shear, soprano.
5:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun; John Erskine; soloists.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Political talk.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Ruddy Vallée's Orchestra; Olsen and Johnson, comedians.
9:00 NBC, New York Orchestra; Revelers Quartet.
9:30 NBC, G. Washington Concert Orchestra, Graham Harris, conductor.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Weber Orchestra, from Berlin; Denny Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Walker Cup golf match.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5.45 Rhythm Ramblers.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Organ music; "Road Helps."
6:30 Romance of the Oou-of-Doors, with Winthrop Packard.
6:45 "Chandu" ;transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 Yankee Network. Greetings to WMAS, Springfield.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgia Price.
8:00 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel; New World Symphony.
8:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
8:45 CBS, Freddie Rich's Columbians.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketch.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:15. "The Happy Repairman."
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, "The Melodeers."
6:15 CBS, Dance music; time; baseball.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 "Big Brother" Bob Emery.
7:30 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:45 Kendall Harney concert ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 WMAS dedication program.
9:30 Helen Barr, soprano; Francis Cronin, organist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:45 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Parents' Question Box.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:15 p m.—Religious talk.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Talk, Mr. Clarence Kilde.
4:15 p. m.—Musical program.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from ministers.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
12:36 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Studio music.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Popular musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—WEEI organist.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:30 a. m.—Studio; organ; news.
12:25 p. m.—Studio period.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—Musical and studio.
3:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Walker Cup golf match.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Walker Cup golf match.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
2:00-5:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

OLD SHIPS TO BE SCRAPPED

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP)—A total of 124 wartime ships tied up at various ports of the United States were ordered withdrawn from registry yesterday by the shipping board preparatory to scrapping them. The action was taken upon recommendation of the Merchant Fleet Corporation.

FLIERS RESCUED

BLUEFIELDS, Nic., Sept. 1 (AP)—Three marine corps airmen who crashed in a tropical storm 60 miles west of Bluefields nine days ago en route from Managua were rescued from the jungles yesterday by a patrol of the Guardia Nacional, under command of Lieut. Theodore M. Stevensen, and were brought to Rama.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Male setter dog Jan. 22 in Nevada on Highway 91; white and black ticked ears and eyes black; reward. LETTERMAN, Windham, Montana.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre Inc.
Established 1922 N. J. State License
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Mrs. Kathryn Barmore, Mgr.

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DEPARTMENTAL SALES MANAGER — 16 years' experience, last 10 with tack, machine, screw and nut manufacturer; read and write Spanish; will go anywhere. Box C-105, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 50 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable rooms, twin beds; also single rooms, in pleasing detached house, oil heat, continuous hot water, parking. 713 Washington St., next to Best & Co.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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New Woolens
HUBRITE Dresses, $3.85, $5.85
Six New Misses' and Youthful Women's Styles.
New shades of green, brown, blue, wine and black. Sizes 14 to 48. *Ready-to-wear dept., second floor*

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Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats
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1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

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302 Asylum St. Phone 2-7016

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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and children will find Cocomalt a tempting beverage—and so nourishing for breakast.
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741 MAIN SRTEET

Complete Electrical Service for the Home
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A New England Product for New England People
ARTHUR C. GILMAN
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You will be more than interested in an early selection of a *Smart Woolen* or *Charming Crepe* if it comes from
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197 TRUMBULL STREET

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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Wear-Rite Hosiery Co.
Now Located at
57 PRATT STREET, ROOM 315
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We repair any hose for 20c.

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Of Real Value Is a Good Banking Connection
It will help you to keep your financial affairs in order.
—A joint account to regulate household expenses.
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The HOME NATIONAL BANK
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The Domestic Laundry Co.
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Delightful Preparations for Summer
LYNCH DRUG CO.

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Fall Housecleaning is so easy when you let the
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cleanse your
DRAPERIES *and* RUGS
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A stitch, a tack or a complete shoe rebuilding
WE ARE GLAD TO DO IT
SHOE HOSPITAL
118 MAIN ST. Phone 2299

Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

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ANTHRACITE COAL
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KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

Shampooing—Finger

CONNECTICUT

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$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot"
The People's Shoe Store
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129 STATE STREET Telephone 6193

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NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
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96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conon. Tel. 3201

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn. Phone 256

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Stationery Sporting Goods
Electric Appliances
Radios Gift Department
SOUTH NORWALK

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74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

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Telephone 2140

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15 BANK STREET
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$1.00 pair
All the new Fall shades in chiffon, sheer and service weights. All sizes.
HOSIERY—FIRST FLOOR

HATS, FROCKS, SPORTSWEAR
The French Shop
55 BEDFORD ST.
Phone 3-5054
New Fall Models
Now on Display

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Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
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Complete Stock of Smart Things for Boys
FRANK MARTIN & SONS

Siegelbaums Inc.
STAMFORD-CONN
205-211 ATLANTIC ST.
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BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD STREET
271 MAIN STREET
577 MAIN STREET

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

THE VICK-HARDING REALTY COMPANY
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205 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

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Ideal Market
1 Park Row
Choice Meats—Fruit
Vegetables and Groceries
Tel. 2583

WATERBURY

Chuckle
JELLIE CANDIES

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

New Fall
STETSON HATS
$5.00
J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY

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Mothers will appreciate the good quality and extremely Low Price of these—
New Little Wash Dresses
For Girls 6 to 10 Years
Made of durable, FAST COLOR cottons that will stand repeated launderings, and come from the tub each time looking like new.
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$1.00 each
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Incorporated
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Our Corset Department is now featuring
"NU BACK"
the Corsetry that stays put and does not ride up. Made of silk brocade in several models from which to select, $2.95-$7.95.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

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PEN and PENCIL SET
Formerly $5.00, Now $1.95
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The new foot pedal adds EXTRA Convenience. $154.50 and up.
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Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

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Food Specialists Since 1760
Beverages, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Extracts, Spices, Smoked Meats.
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Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

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Flowers for Everybody
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MacDoels Restaurant
600 MAIN ST. at Chippewa
Full Course Noon Luncheon 50c
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De Luxe Dinners, $1

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Pale Ginger Ale
GEORGE H. COXE
GROCERIES
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Eugene Permanent Waving
Finger Waving
All Forms of Beauty Culture
Call 2047 for Appointment
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NEW YORK

ITHACA (Continued)

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The Famous
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16 years' experience
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Luncheon 35c Sunday Dinners
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A complete line of Thibaut Wall Paper and all patterns of Sanitas in stock.
A FULL LINE OF PAINT FOR EVERY PURPOSE
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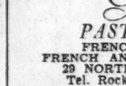
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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Grizzly Bear

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

CAN a bear climb a tree? Some can and some can't. However, the young grizzly can. The cubs are playful and considerably less awkward than their parents, and one frequently finds the adults greatly concerned over safety of the cubs as they climb some great pine or spruce well out of reach of mother's cuffs.

The older grizzlies have especially shaggy fur (brownish-yellow to red-brown) which is long on the flanks and shoulders, giving them a rough appearance. The front claws are much longer than the hind ones and considerably curved.

The European brown bear and the grizzly are the only aggressive members of the bear family, being capable of great speed in spite of all apparent clumsiness and awkwardness; but unless molested or disturbed at their meals, both will amble away when man appears. In Africa the lion may be king of beasts but in the American and Canadian Rockies the grizzly reigns supreme. The greater part of its diet, however, consists of such humble fare as mice, wild berries, insects, wild plums, and green fodder.

We have frequently seen kitty stretch herself, and rising on hind feet, claw at the bark of a tree. Deer and moose, even cattle, rub their horns on the bark as high up as they can reach. Perhaps this habit is a latent instinct brought up from the dim past, for in the grizzly we see an active purpose to such antics.

An old grizzly which has found a district especially suitable to his taste, makes his mark on several of the large trees along his favorite trails. His sharp and powerful tusks gouge the bark, and his forepaws rake the trunk as high as he can reach, leaving a warning to all poachers that this domain is reserved. Would-be invaders are known to strike at the bark in the same manner, and then survey the results to compare the height of scars. If he strikes higher than the former, he is likely to investigate the preserve further to see what is so desirous about it, while if he fails, the newcomer retraces his steps, leaving the incumbent in undisputed possession.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

"Gumaan," a mysterious type of driftwood cast up on the beaches of Pacific islands is half the weight of balsa, the lightest known wood, and its origin has not been traced as yet?

An engineer has proposed to build for the Chicago World's Fair a tower 2063 feet high?

In the production of shoes, the United States is first, Britain second and Germany third?

Germany has no shoe-shining parlors—most of the people shine their own?

The first country club in America was The Country Club of Brookline, established in 1882?

In British Columbia an ordinance requires filling stations to close at 8 o'clock in the evening?

In Lighter Vein

Bad to Worse

Before the dinner began a young man with an eyeglass and a drawl said to somebody standing near: "Beastly nuisance, isn't it? Spoke to that fellah over there—took him for a gentleman, and found he had a ribbon in his coat. The bally head waiter, I suppose?"

"Oh, no," replied the other, "that is the guest of the evening."

"Oh, really!" drawled the young man. "Look here, old chap, would you mind sitting next to me at dinner and telling me who's who?"

"Sorry, I can't, sir," was the reply. "You see, I'm the bally head waiter."
—*Pearson's.*

Sizing Her Up

Mrs. Dumbley was waiting to be served in the shoe shop.

Presently the girl assistant approached her.

"What size shoe do you wear, madam?" she inquired.

"Well," said Mrs. Dumbley, with a coy smile, "I bought size four last time."

The girl looked puzzled.

"Yes, madam, I remember," she replied; "but you're buying this pair for yourself, aren't you?"—*Answers.*

AT THE BATHING CAP COUNTER

New Yorker

"Well—I'd have to think it over. You see, I don't want to rush into anything!"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

BE ALWAYS sure, whatever you are doing, that you cannot be pleasing God if you are not happy yourself.—RUSKIN.

For the Scrapbook

Meditations

A PRISONER, in expressing thanks for literature (from The Christian Science Publishing Society), which he says "has been of great comfort to me, having changed my mode of thinking and, I believe I can say, my way of living," shares with readers of The Christian Science Monitor some meditations:

Peace is the normal state of mind. Yet how many would resist the contention they were not normal—and yet how many are at peace?

Pleasure is not joy any more than day is night; for pleasure is of the flesh, and joy of the soul.

The fountain of youth is love, for love is everlasting without beginning or end.

Hand in hand God works with me, he providing for my eternal good, while I meditate upon and do good this very minute.

I like my friends to think well of me, but if I think too well of myself I might neglect to return their compliment.

Unless a book is opened it cannot be read; unless it is read it cannot be understood; and unless its meaning is understood it should be reluctantly discussed.

If my ear and heart as an antenna I use to receive only messages from God, my lips then will broadcast only good.

Those persons who pity themselves much, have little compassion left for others.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

True Royalty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rome

THE profound goodness of Queen Elena of Italy, manifested continually in simple and spontaneous ways toward the needy or sorrowful, is well known to innumerable individuals in all ranks of society who have learned it through their experiences in times of need.

A fresh and touching example of the way in which royalty obeys the royal law of love has just become known from Sant' Anna di Valdieri, the summer resort of the Italian royal family in the northern mountains.

In the last days of July an incident occurred during the military maneuvers being held in that neighborhood which resulted fatally to one soldier and in the injury of several others.

Queen Elena immediately interested herself actively in the welfare of the injured, and ordered full honors to be paid at the last rites for their comrade. Being informed that this latter was a foundling, the child of unknown parents, she exclaimed, "Since he is without parents, I will act as his mother"; and thus, followed by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court and the colonel of the regiment, the place of the absent, never-known mother of this humble soldier was filled by the tender and compassionate motherliness of Italy's Queen.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Hackneyed expressions (A. E. B., who recommends these very words for an extended vacation. And not wishing to appear empty handed, he offers a substitute, "Ungrammatical phrases") — Perhaps even "hackneyed expressions" is ready for a rest, but, as much as we should like to be agreeable, we cannot accept the proposed substitute. The expressions against which we have been inveighing are at least grammatical, but they have been overworked. Call "speculation is rife," "slick as a whistle," "by leaps and bounds," etc., trite, if you will, but not ungrammatical.

The publication of the letter which urged against furnishing substitutes along with trite expressions (lest the substitutes themselves be seized upon and soon overworked) has moved a number of our readers to protest good-naturedly. S. W. A., for example, writes:

> Insisting that the reformer should go no further than to point out phrases to be discontinued is just pointing out the negative side of the question. Does this seem to be a constructive form of teaching?
>
> Had all religious reformers held to this method of teaching religion, the world would not have its present enlightenment. Too much of teaching people what not to say and do proved a poor system of reform. Modern religious teaching is based upon putting positive good in the place of negative evil.
>
> Giving the learner a better phrase in place of the hackneyed one does not mean that he has to learn it by heart, but should help to make him think more clearly.

W. D. adds:

> Unquestionably, erudition is attained by study and persistent effort, but equally requisite is instruction. Perspicuity does not rest upon sophistries such as Scott's "Let them puzzle it out." To do that is so easy, you know, which reminds us of the colored lad who pasted the Lord's Prayer on the foot of his bed, and upon retiring would point to it and say, "Lord, dem's mah sentiments."
>
> All that is helpful and constructive has a rightful place in The Christian Science Monitor. The negative is useless unless in conjunction with its positive corrective. And so we feel that to be left to "puzzle it out" is no great relief to us, Mr. Editor, and constrains us to hope that we may have at your hands constructive intimations of better English to supplant hackneyed expressions.

And here comes "Monitor Reader" again—the one who asked for substitutes in the first place:

> I have been very grateful for the Monitor as a channel for the broadening of education. It has been of inestimable assistance to me, and that prompted me to ask for this help. So again I ask that those who have an ample store of beautiful English expressions share them with the less fortunate.

All right, here is another start:

Trite	Better
Favor with a selection	He will sing for us
Goes without saying	Need not be stressed
Beat a hasty retreat	Withdrew in confusion
Sadder but wiser	Chastened

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Topeka Daily Capital: The American home is the last word in efficiency and comfort, an architect proudly states. The only thing left to do is to find something to keep the family in it.

Detroit News: New activity in the building trades is detected in several centers. It is welcome news, since there seems no other way to get the musical saws out of radio studios.

San Francisco Chronicle: The movie people have found mechanical means to produce every desired sound except the Oxford "a."

Los Angeles Times: No wonder it's called the national game when a New Yorker from Athens cheers madly for the home-team pitcher from Haywire, Kan.

Portland Oregonian: Household hint for mothers and daughters: This fall seal your bathing suits in a perfume bottle; it will keep out the moths until next summer.

Rochester Times-Union: If only some genius would compose band music to make us thrill with the glory of paying taxes.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Well, we left the beaver lake today and started back to our camp—
So I wiggled my tail and tried to join in and tell them about the visit I had with Benjamin Beaver—
And as we were hiking along I heard two of the boys talking about the beavers—
But it was no use - They didn't seem to be interested in a thing I had to say—
But just wait until I get home - ol' Spike and Peter and Togo will understand-and they will listen to me - Yes, Sir!

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Tolerance Is Basic

A GOOD deal is said from time to time of the responsibility of newspapers in international affairs. It might be well to say something occasionally of the responsibility of politicians.

The other day an illuminating incident occurred in the very home of internationalism —Geneva. The Interparliamentary Union was holding its annual meeting, and since its purpose is to effect a rapprochement of peoples in the common cause of pacifism, its proceedings were watched with the interest and sympathy that have followed them for many years. It should be made clear that the Union is in no way to blame for what happened, and it is to be trusted that its admirable work will not suffer. But the opportunity cannot be neglected of pointing out that if there is to be a better understanding among the peoples, it must begin by the fullest tolerance for the different national opinions and the acceptance of different national régimes.

While an Italian delegate was delivering a somewhat academic address in which he referred to his conception of justice, a French delegate who, as a Socialist, is opposed to Fascism, interrupted with the gratuitous remark that the Italian could know nothing of justice because his country was deprived of liberty. There was naturally an uproar and the French Socialist then thought fit to mention an old crime—the murder of Matteoti—which he attributed to the Fascist Government. The Italians retorted, it would appear, with hostile cries against France as the asylum of anti-Fascist assassins. Happily, neither the French nor the Italian press dwelt unduly on the incident, and although the Italian delegation withdrew from the assembly, it is to be trusted that the episode will have no ill effects.

But it cannot be overlooked, because it provides an opportunity for pointing out a misapprehension that is too common of what constitutes internationalism. Everybody is entitled to prefer the form of government of his own country, but he is not entitled to demand that that form of government should be accepted by other countries. One may deplore, for instance, the Fascist régime, but he must admit the right of Italy to fashion its own institutions.

"The swiftness of the horse," said a witty observer, "must appear ridiculous to the gravity of the ox; but if the horse had not its particular quality it would be useless and perhaps would not exist." So, if the peoples are really to be brought together, they must learn to be indulgent toward the qualities and even the defects of nations which are not their own qualities and defects. Before we can even begin to work for international concord, we must realize that other peoples do not necessarily think as we think, and we must accept their collaboration without insisting that they shall first model themselves on us. In building good will tolerance is basic.

The delegate who failed to appreciate this elementary rule is unquestionably an ardent pacifist; but he is a pacifist who believes that all the nations of the world should be fashioned politically on the same pattern. His mistake is a common one.

International contacts were, not many years ago, chiefly reserved to professional diplomatists who had been trained to repress their personal sentiments, to speak moderately, and to avoid unnecessary friction. Today, it is the privilege of politicians in general to discuss international affairs and to meet the politicians of other nations. Much good may come out of these contacts and these discussions. But it is evident that the politicians should carefully learn to refrain from giving way to national passions and political preoccupations.

They should, whether in their own parliaments—in the United States, in Great Britain, in France, in Germany, in Italy, or elsewhere—as well as in international reunions, remember that whatever they say may be amplified by publicity, and may intensify the opposition which it is in the interest of the world to eliminate. On the politician at home and abroad who deals with foreign affairs lies a heavy responsibility; for foreign relations demand the most delicate attention, and cannot, without danger, be made the sport of politics.

Tribute to a British Crew

ANOTHER season of yachting has made the last tack and is about to fetch the finish mark. On the New England coast, the great yachts have ended a summer of regattas, and across the sea in Solent waters King George has taken the last haul with his men on the Britannia's mainsheet as another Cowes meeting slips under the stern into a wake of happy memories.

One major prize in American yachting remains to be awarded, the Blue Water Medal of the Cruising Club of America. Its bestowal this year will be awaited with considerable interest, for when the events of the 1932 yachting season are summarized an incident stands out in this summer of pleasure sailing which finds few parallels in annals of the pastime.

In the Bermuda Ocean race, a 600-mile thresh from Montauk Point to St. David's Head, an American yacht took fire and a British competitor rescued all but one of the American crew. Yet the publicity which this timely rescue attracted in the daily press was relatively negligible.

Westward across the Atlantic came the stout little cutter Jolie Brise, sailed by a gallant company of British yachtsmen to compete in the boisterous brush from Long Island to Bermuda. On the second night of the race, the watch in the Jolie Brise sighted red flares in the sky astern—a signal of distress at sea. Beyond the rushing bow of the British cutter lay the prize that had lured her on a 5000-mile quest; astern came the call of seafarers in peril. Jolie Brise jibed over and doubled back her hard-fought wake to find an American rival, the schooner Adriana, afire. With a fine display of courage and seamanship, the British yachtsmen stood by so close to the burning wreck that all but Adriana's helmsman were able to leap safely to the Jolie Brise.

The men of the Jolie Brise have reaffirmed the noble tradition of loyalty to an unwritten code of the sea. When the time comes for the Cruising Club of America to award its Blue Water Medal, there would be good reason to bestow it upon Mr. Robert Somerset, commodore of the Royal Ocean Racing Club, and his shipmates aboard the Jolie Brise. They set sail across the Atlantic with the hope of winning a yacht race; but in losing, they won something far greater in the respect and admiration of all who comprehend the significance of their good deed.

A Move for Better Movies

MOTION picture producers who are not on the alert to assume responsibility for the effects of their output on public morals may soon find this responsibility assumed by the more enlightened section of public opinion. This is indicated by recent developments in Chicago. Mr. Anton J. Cermak, Mayor of that oft-maligned metropolis, has instructed the city's board of censorship to allow no more showings of gangster films.

Many Chicago parents will welcome this move to protect children from the evil suggestions which crime pictures offer. But the banning of such films may have a value even beyond this. For, as one member of the censorship board pointed out, not only children, but adults also, are unfavorably influenced by movies which show the workings of the criminal mentality and the methods of criminals. Though in the end justice may prevail, it is felt that objectionable scenes, recurring as they do throughout most crime pictures, will outweigh in memory the "moral" ending.

Children, it is reasonably assumed, are likely to believe that if they were in the gangster's place they would have been smarter than he, and would not have fallen into the hands of the law. They are inclined to take an exaggerated view of the criminal's power and riches and, because of the risk he runs, to regard him as something of a hero. While adults may not be so misled at the movies, they at least become hardened to scenes of outrage and tend to become used to the thought of lawbreaking and immoral living.

There has been much theorizing as to what responsibility vendors of entertainment should assume with regard to protecting their audiences from mental contamination. A few recognize the great educational potentialities of the screen and are attempting to use them for the public good. Others wish only to give the public "what it wants"—or what it seems most willing to pay for. They fail to recognize that a large part of this public patronizes the motion picture not because of, but in spite of, its many descents into vulgarity.

Some day it may be more widely recognized among producers that Shakespeare was right when he said "The play's the thing." Then dependence for public support will no longer be put upon salacious allusions and scenes of violence and license. Until such time, thoughtful citizens must protect themselves against some producers' desire for profit. Some already seek to do this by sacrificing whatever pleasure they now get out of the cinema, thus telling theater managers via the box office that they demand cleaner films. Others are making this clear to the motion picture profession by word of mouth and pen, and by supporting heartily all civic attempts to keep the theaters fit for their children and themselves.

The Coöperative Marketing Issue

ATTACKS on the Federal Farm Board continue with intensity, until one would think by reading some of the city dailies that all that is needed to restore prosperity is to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act. It is noticeable, if natural, that the bitterest newspaper attacks come from those cities where private dealers in farm products are most numerous. It is fairly apparent that the outcry is not altogether a popular uprising, but originates in part with commission men, brokers and speculators in farm products.

The heaviest broadsides of criticism are leveled at the stabilization efforts of the Farm Board—its buying and holding of wheat, cotton and so forth to maintain the price—but there is really not much controversy on this point, for it is generally recognized that this feature of the act has not worked well and it is not likely to be invoked again. The more serious issue involved is whether the effects of this attack may splash over onto the coöperative marketing activities which are the more fundamental and more constructive phase of the board's work.

The assistance of the Farm Board, financial and otherwise, has stimulated the growth of cooperative marketing, particularly in the terminal markets. That growth, of course, leaves less business for private handlers. The latter are only human, and no one can blame them for trying to retain their business. The issue will be clearer if they will frankly discuss that question. The private dealers in grain and produce unquestionably have supplied an indispensable service in the past, and it is altogether likely there will be room for their services in the future alongside the coöperatives. In a sense their individualism is like that of the independent retail merchant resisting, often successfully, the inroads of chain stores.

One of the favorite points of attack just now is the salaries paid by some large coöperatives. The fact is that the coöperatives are in the big business class. Big business demands big men, and can afford to pay the price necessary to get them. As a matter of fact, salaries paid by the big coöperatives are modest compared with those paid in many other lines of business. If the coöperatives are forced to replace their competent managers with cheap and mediocre men, the prospects of their success will be that much less. The agitation already has gone so far that a bill has been introduced in Congress prohibiting coöperatives from paying a salary of more than $15,000 a year. Such a law—if sound—might logically be so broadened as to include salaries paid by corporations.

The interest of the public lies in the development of the most efficient marketing organization possible, whether coöperative or private. The experience of coöperatives shows that their organization is soundest when their growth is gradual. This should allow time for the adjustment of private trade to the new situation. Meanwhile the coöperatives merit reasonable opportunity and assistance to try out their worth to agriculture.

Straws in the Primary Winds

AMERICAN political observers are likely to read the results of the Texas and California primaries as fresh evidence of discontent with things as they are—and especially taxes as they are.

In Texas, the Fergusons—"Jim" and "Ma"—seem to have ousted Governor Ross Sterling, although a final decision may require a recount or a court contest. The apparent result—giving Mrs. Ferguson a lead of about 2200 votes out of nearly 1,000,000 cast—is all the more striking because the former administrations of both Fergusons were unhappy experiences for Texas. James A. Ferguson was impeached during his term and the "proxy government" which he conducted during his wife's term was marred by irregularities in the State's road building contracts so serious that they afforded "Dan" Moody a springboard for his leap into the Governorship.

On the other hand, little impartial criticism has been raised against Governor Sterling's handling of Texas affairs in the last two years. Perhaps the real complaint is that he has not been able to keep the price of cotton up and has issued only sixteen pardons as against Mrs. Ferguson's record of 3324. Discontent must be far-reaching to cause the Lone Star to turn back to Fergusonism.

The California situation is somewhat more complicated, but the principal results appear to be the defeat of Senator Samuel M. Shortridge in the Republican primary and an easy victory for William G. McAdoo in the Democratic race for the senatorial nomination. Mr. Shortridge has been in the Senate for twelve years and is regarded as a first-class advocate of things as they are. Apparently the voters prefer things as they aren't.

The McAdoo success is not so manifestly a victory of the outs over the ins, because there has been no Democrat in the Senate from California for eleven years. Yet the large vote in the Democratic primary will be read—as similar displays elsewhere have been—as a directional straw in the wind of discontent raised by economic distress.

Missou-ree and Illinoise

WHILE the erudite East, never quite sure as to the pronunciation of many western names, may be satisfied to accept the finding of a Kansas City librarian that Missouri is pronounced Missou-ree and not Missou-rah, doubtless Missour-ee-ans themselves will have to be shown. They are likely to take the stand that neither ree nor rah is right and that Missou-ry is the only pronunciation acceptable in the best homes of the State.

Meanwhile the Institute for the Proper Pronunciation of the Names of the States, if there is such an organization, may well look into the confusion that exists with relation to the pronunciation of names of some other states. Such a survey probably would lead to proposals to standardize the pronunciation of the names of all the states and provide a law making it a criminal offense to depart therefrom.

Even in New England, the alleged seat of American culture, there are persons steeped in the atmosphere of Boston, Cambridge and Harvard who refer to Vermont as Vuhmont, Rhode Island as Rud Island and Connecticut as Kneticut. Another problem lies in that duo of velvety vowels which have joined with a husky consonant in providing a name for the State of Ohio. Is it Oh-high-oh or is it Oh-high-ah? The first class in geography may answer tomorrow. And when home folk disagree so radically strangers may be excused if they make it O-hy-o or read Illinoy—or is it Illinoise?—as Illi-nwah. Or say Okklahoma and Ioway—or I-owe-a.

Arkansas, which has had the accent mark jabbed into all its joints, still stands in a puddle of unsettled pronunciation. It may be Arkansaw or it may be Arkan-sass, but there are opportunities to give it a little study. There may be some who prefer to speak of New York as though the "r" was on a holiday and others who are fond of referring to North Carolina with a Nawth Cahlinah twist. It is clear nationwide standards are needed. But it is just as clear that there will be none. Certainly any attempt to legislate such standards would be resisted as an attack on the Constitution and denial of each state's right to mispronounce its own name.

Editorial Notes

The national campaign to promote building repairs and improvements may be just the support needed by housewives who have "tried for weeks to get John to mend a few things around the house."

According to those who sell them, the hardest jig-saw puzzles to solve are those that show a ship in the ocean, because the waves all look alike. Evidently the contestants find themselves all at sea.

And a saloon by any other name would smell just as sour.

Realignments on the Liquor Issue

By TULLY NETTLETON

TODAY the American voter faces directly a question of as great social consequence as any in the history of the Republic—the question of what America will do with the liquor problem.

Thirteen years ago, after a century of wrestling with intoxicants and striving for temperance, the United States hitched its water-wagon to the star of national prohibition. Will it now hold fast its constitutional moorings to that high purpose? Or will it be satisfied to drop off into the half-light of some "liquor-control" moon? Or will it fall back into the mud of the saloon system?

These are the choices presented and irregularly crystallized into issues by the political parties and candidates in their platforms of 1932. Particularly in the congressional elections on November 8 is a decision at stake—no, not a full decision, either, but a first step toward one, for then it will be told, allowing for the complications of other national issues, whether the people wish the Eighteenth Amendment resubmitted to them.

* * *

And because the issue now is squarely ahead—not removed in the academic haze of distance—hundreds of thousands will weigh their opinions more carefully and with a greater sense of responsibility during the next two months. Heretofore, prohibition might be criticized, but a change from it was only something tentatively considered at arm's length; this fall a voter will act with the knowledge that while a change may yet be years distant, his action is part of a direct and traceable step toward or away from it.

This sobering knowledge may bring, in the campaign or in Congress, a realignment no less marked than that which accompanied the adoption of the resubmission and repeal planks, respectively, in the Republican and Democratic national conventions. Already it is serving to transfer attention from the past to the future. For years the stock in trade of drys was to describe how bad the saloon used to be. And it was bad. But a memory is only half as lively as an anticipation—particularly in the eyes of a second generation. Now the question has become, Will the new saloon or other liquor-dispensing place, selling the same stuff as the old, be any less damaging in its effects?

In anticipation, too—if not apprehension—the question is asked, Would alteration of the national prohibition law diminish or increase the consumption of liquors? Even the estimate of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment admits the consumption of beverage alcohol is materially less under national prohibition than it was before, the wet indictment being to the effect that the total bill in money is higher and a larger proportion of the drink is in distilled liquors. Mr. Robert E. Corradini, of the Foundation for Narcotics Research and Information, estimates, through more careful calculations, that less than 20 per cent as much beverage alcohol is being drunk in America now as in 1914, and Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, places the figure at less than 35 per cent, asserting a reduction in all kinds of liquors.

Experience with systems of liquor "regulation" is not altogether reassuring. Reduction of amounts consumed is reported by regulatory authorities in Sweden and Great Britain, but in Canada a different story appears. Liquor sales in Quebec rose from $46,248,709 in 1921-22 to $69,203,461 in 1930-31, and in British Columbia from $6,344,617 to $17,750,601, while the annual drink bill through legal channels in Ontario has fluctuated around $50,000,000 a year during the five years since abandonment of prohibition.

One development which the closer facing of the question has brought is a growing recognition of the obligation upon those who propose a change to bring forward some acceptable substitute plan—a proposal which will at least partly curb the evil effects of the liquor they propose to legalize.

The responsibility is pointed out distinctly in the Republican platform and President Hoover's acceptance speech, and is urged upon the states even in the Democratic repeal plank. Mr. Jouett Shouse, in taking the presidency of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, asked public support "in helping to evolve the proper methods for the handling of the liquor traffic" even though his group would wait until after unqualified repeal before undertaking this.

On the dry side a great shifting of ground has taken place, the net result of which is not so disconcerting as might have been supposed. The upshot is that the dry forces stand today more nearly upon their historic terrain, the position upon which they won their major victories, than they have been in more than a decade. Their policy is simply that they are against liquor and for an increase of sobriety by whatever means it can best be obtained.

* * *

In this the drys can again take up the offensive —indeed, are doing so. They are no longer merely the defenders of one particular method of combating the liquor evil, though they still believe in prohibition, but they are able now to point their attack at a definite and visible opponent, the returning specter of alcoholism in the cloak of respectability. No longer need they be maneuvered into minimizing and apologizing for the number of liquor law violations; their objective is the eradication of liquor abuses whether under one system or another.

Probably the greatest handicap to the dry cause in the last two years has been the swing of the economic cycle. During the first decade of prohibition large and definite economic gains were fairly traceable to its influence. Some persons made the mistake of claiming everything for it, whereas obviously other factors also were involved in the situation. When depression came the wets capitalized it in fomenting dissatisfaction with the dry law. Yet there is definite evidence that the economic value of prohibition still exists.

Harking back to the metaphor at the opening of this article, the repealist, perhaps, would say that to cut loose from the prohibition star would be merely to come down to earth and deal with actualities. But the dry sees some actualities the wet ignores, such as a vastly soberer American population than once existed, and believes he can deal with the remaining difficulties most effectively by a vigorous increase of temperance education and continued pressure of law enforcement. Thus he proposes to keep his feet on the ground and his eyes on the star.

Diary of an Onlooker in Germany

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

BERLIN

AVOIDING politics in Germany is like trying to escape the water by going to sea. Not long ago an American, newly arrived in Berlin, determined that there must be something in this central European capital that savored not at all of political discussion. He expounded this theory casually to a little group of German friends, guests with him at a small studio affair.

They agreed. No politics. Art and ships, music and sealing wax occupied them—for a full ten minutes.

"Ach, no!" He overheard a rising note in a conversation in progress at his elbow. "It is impossible to go much longer without a new election!"

"But," another interrupted, "we do not speak of politics this evening."

"I'm not speaking of politics," was the immediate reply. "I'm talking about Germany!"

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Politics and Germany—welded into synonyms for the moment by vigorous contentions that have divided the Reich into opposing camps. To the visitor it is incomprehensible, this utter absorption in the checks and counterchecks of that chess game which is government.

Political discussions interrupt the potent silences of exclusive clubs . . . they are heard above the rattle of delivery carts . . . between encounters on the sports fields . . . across the tables of a thousand sidewalk cafés. . . .

A simple fact explains the intensity of this interest. In other nations, politics may change the administration—even affect the taxpayer's pocketbook—but the basic system is established and secure. In Germany, however, far more than personnel or administration is at stake. The very character of the Government itself is in the balance.

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One is accustomed to think of Germany in its Old World rôle, wise in the ways of people and of nations. Today's events appear against a social and cultural background that was old when America was still pecking at the shell of her new democracy. Extreme Socialist proposals are argued in the same halls that once knew the measured cadences of princely discussion. Unrest in the industrial Rhineland contrasts with the peaceful antiquity of Rhenish castles.

In viewing the vast but never completed tapestry of tradition, it is difficult to realize that its design of popular government was woven but a brief thirteen years ago.

For the Republic itself goes back no further than 1919—to Weimar, the German Athens, reminiscent of Goethe and Schiller, of Liszt and Bach —where cobbler and colonel, workman and merchant, sat to frame a model Constitution out of fragments borrowed from the older organic law of other nations.

A story, credited to Prince von Bülow, underlines the contrast within this Germany, at home among statues but a stranger amid statutes The Prince had chided a permanent state official upon the lack of German diplomatic finesse.

"Your Highness," came the reply, "we are supreme in music, in philosophy, in strategy, in almost every field. Is it strange that in one—politics —we are incurable asses?"

But he erred. For politics, like art and strategy, is something in which excellence is the reward only of experience. And it is experience that Germany is getting today.

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What kind of government do the Germans want? From no single German does one obtain all the answers. The dispute over the merits of respective governmental forms which began with Weimar has been the stumblingblock of German politics ever since.

The Socialists, whose influence was responsible for the Republic with its parliamentary form, vigorously contend for retention of this system.

The declaration of Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, Minister of Interior in the von Papen Cabinet, that he personally is convinced that a monarchy is "the best form of government for a central European nation," has emphasized recent reminders that there are still those in Germany to whom a Hohenzollern restoration is not unthinkable.

The Fascists, on the other hand, want the "Third Reich." They definitely oppose the parliamentary system. They want a dictatorship—a "Germany for the Germans." Yet Herr Adolf Hitler has frankly declared that the time has not yet come to reveal the details of his plans. He has demanded loyalty to party leaders rather than to a platform.

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Politics, even in Germany, is not a phenomenon without reason. Children of school age may discuss changes in government with an enthusiasm that in America is reserved for baseball and the gridiron. But one recalls that these lads have grown up since the war. They have never seen a nation in which the form of government was an accepted and undisputed fact. Theirs has been a heritage of change, of movement and of contrast. Politically there has been no peace.

Count von Bismarck, head of the youth movement of the German Nationalist Party, recently illustrated the viewpoint behind the fostering of youthful political enthusiasms. He admitted that occupation of the youth with party matters might not be desirable in a country where domestic and external policies were soundly established. But he viewed it as "inevitable" in Germany. The national parties, he declared, should seek to overcome the education in "pacifism, false world brotherhood . . . and materialism" to which, he said, youth has been subjected in recent years, "especially in Prussia." It is important, he declared, to "support youth in its natural defense against such ideas and its willingness to fight for the national interests."

But the difficulty is, as the Count remarked that youth refuses to be limited to academic discussions. It desires action. And in Germany, with youth organizations of every complexion—Communist, Socialist, Bourgeoise and Fascist—full opportunities have been made available for vigorous expression of valiant, even if somewhat immature, political convictions. In the school of experience, German youth has been learning about politics . . . and learning fast, although for the moment, not its least concern appears to be with uniforms and "solving phrases."

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Pressure of events is daily bringing Germany closer to selection between the present black-red-and-gold flag of Republicanism, the monarchical crest of Nationalism and the dictatorial banner of Fascism. Until its decision is reached, political enthusiasms seem destined to burn vividly in the effort to attract a nation on the move, marching with hope upon its quest for a new road.